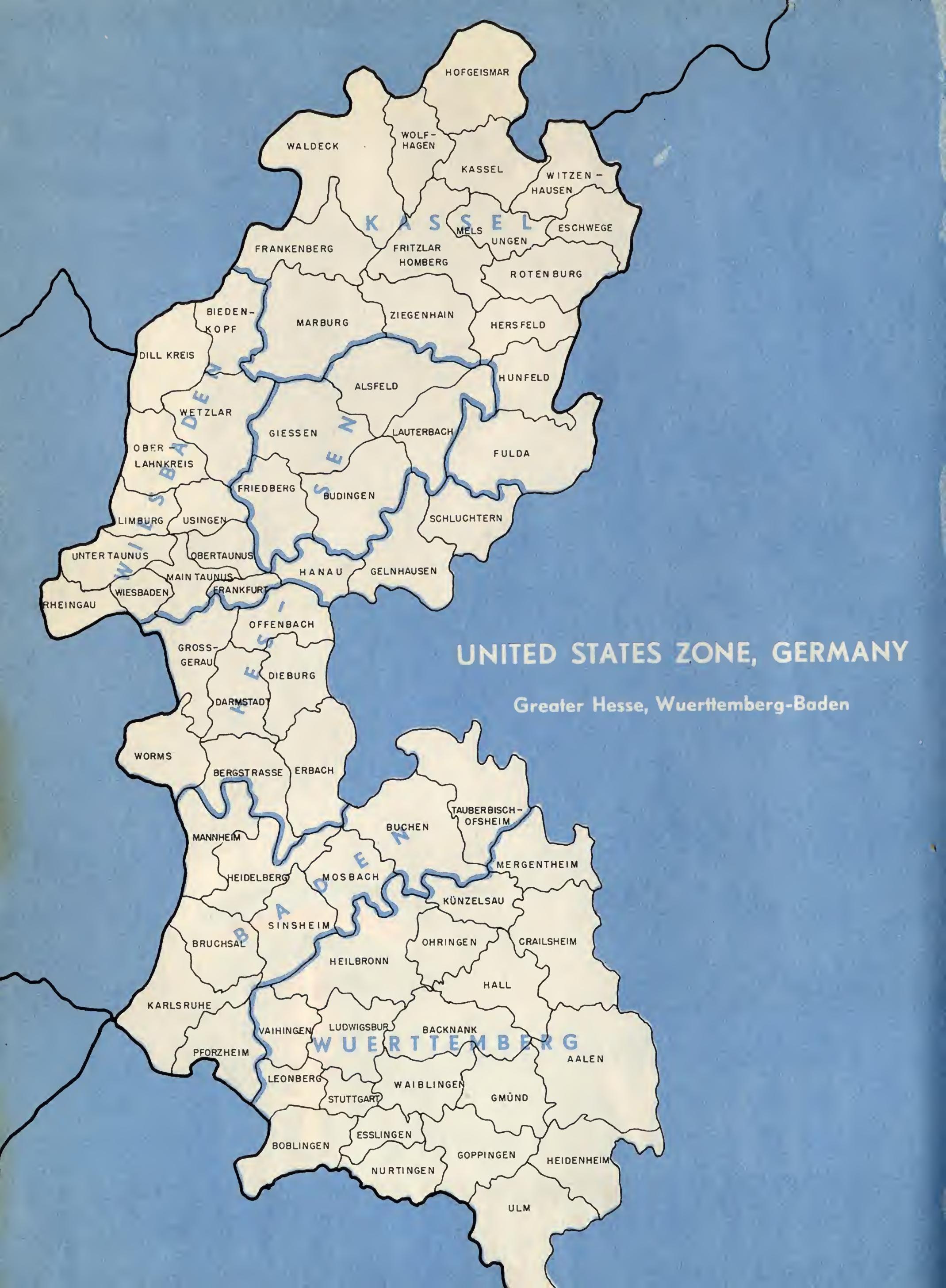




# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN





# MILITARY GOVERNMENT



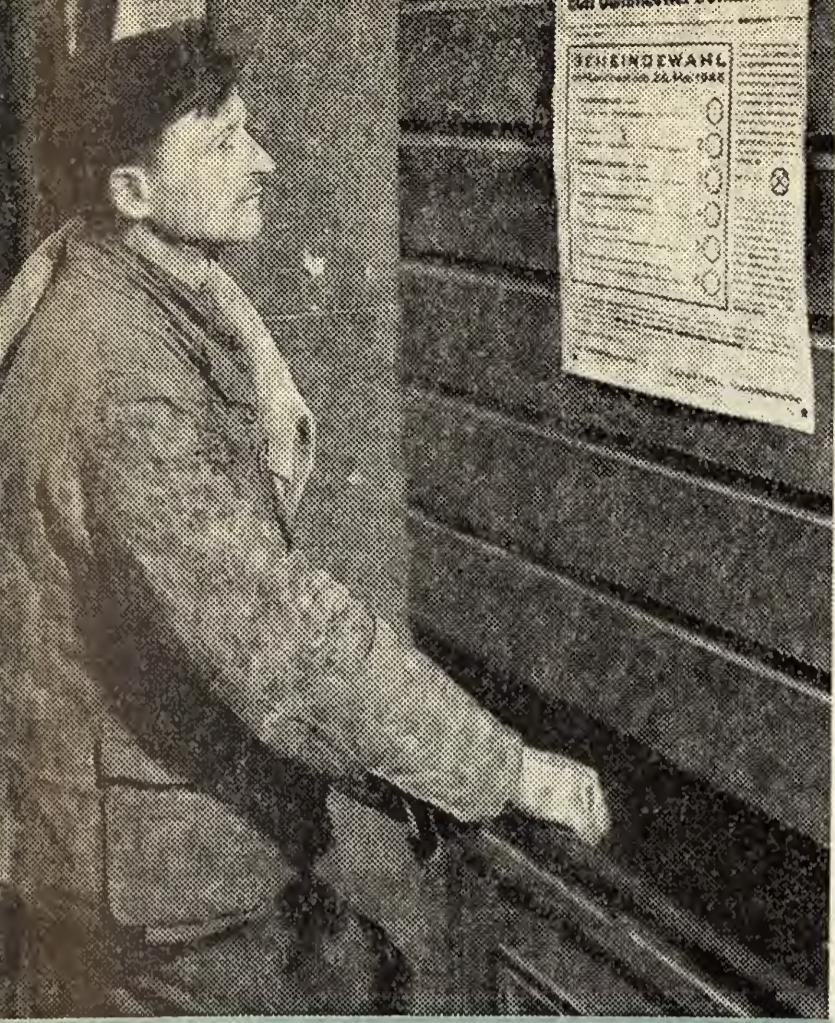
## WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U.S.  
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U.S. ARMY

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Interchange of Visits between Czechoslovakia and US Occupied Zones	AG 353.02 GAP-AGO 11 May 1946 USFET
Travel in Sweden . . . . .	AG 210.482 GAP-AGO 11 June 1946 USFET
Inventory of Communication Facilities . . . . .	AG 312 SIG-AGO 13 June 1946 USFET
Demotion Plan-Officers . . . . .	AG 210.2 AGPB 13 June 1946 USFET
Feeding of German and Austrian Civilian Employees . . . . .	AG 430.2 GDS-AGO 13 June 1946 USFET
Revision of Post Exchange and Commissary Schedules . . . . .	AG 331.3 GAP-AGO 13 June 1946 USFET
Requisitioned Motion Picture Theaters . . . . .	AG 413.53 GAP-AGO 14 JUNE 1946
Provision of Household Servants . . . . .	AG 292 GAP-AGO 14 June 1946 USFET
Operation of Garages in Austria and Germany for Privately-Owned Vehicles . . . . .	AG 634 GAP-AGO 17 June 1946 USFET
Temporary Ration Cards for Incoming Transient Personnel . . . . .	AG 331.3 AES-AGO 20 June 1946 USFET
Turnover of Surplus Property to France . . . . .	AG 400.703 GDS-AGO 21 June 1946 USFET
Reenlistment of Discharged Members of the Women's Army Corps . . . . .	AG 340 GAP-AGP 22 June 1946 USFET
Location of Certain Information Control Personnel at OMGUS (Rear)	AG 200 (IC) 24 June 1946 OMGUS
Semi-Annual Efficiency Reports . . . . .	Pers Bull B-40 24 June 1946 OMGUS
Matters Requiring Prior Approval of Military Government in the Field of Civil Administration . . . . .	AG 014.1 (CA) 24 June 1946 OMGUS
Travel to Czechoslovakia . . . . .	AG 210.482 AGP 24 June 1946 USFET
Military Government Regulations . . . . .	AG 014.12 25 June 1946 OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the **Weekly Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

The picture on this week's cover shows a German citizen reading an election placard posted in Munich prior to the recent Stadtkreis elections. The free elections held in the US Zone were among the steps toward a democratic Germany taken during the past year. For a pictorial summary of other achievements of MG during its first year see "1945-1946 — One year of Military Government" on page 20 of this issue.

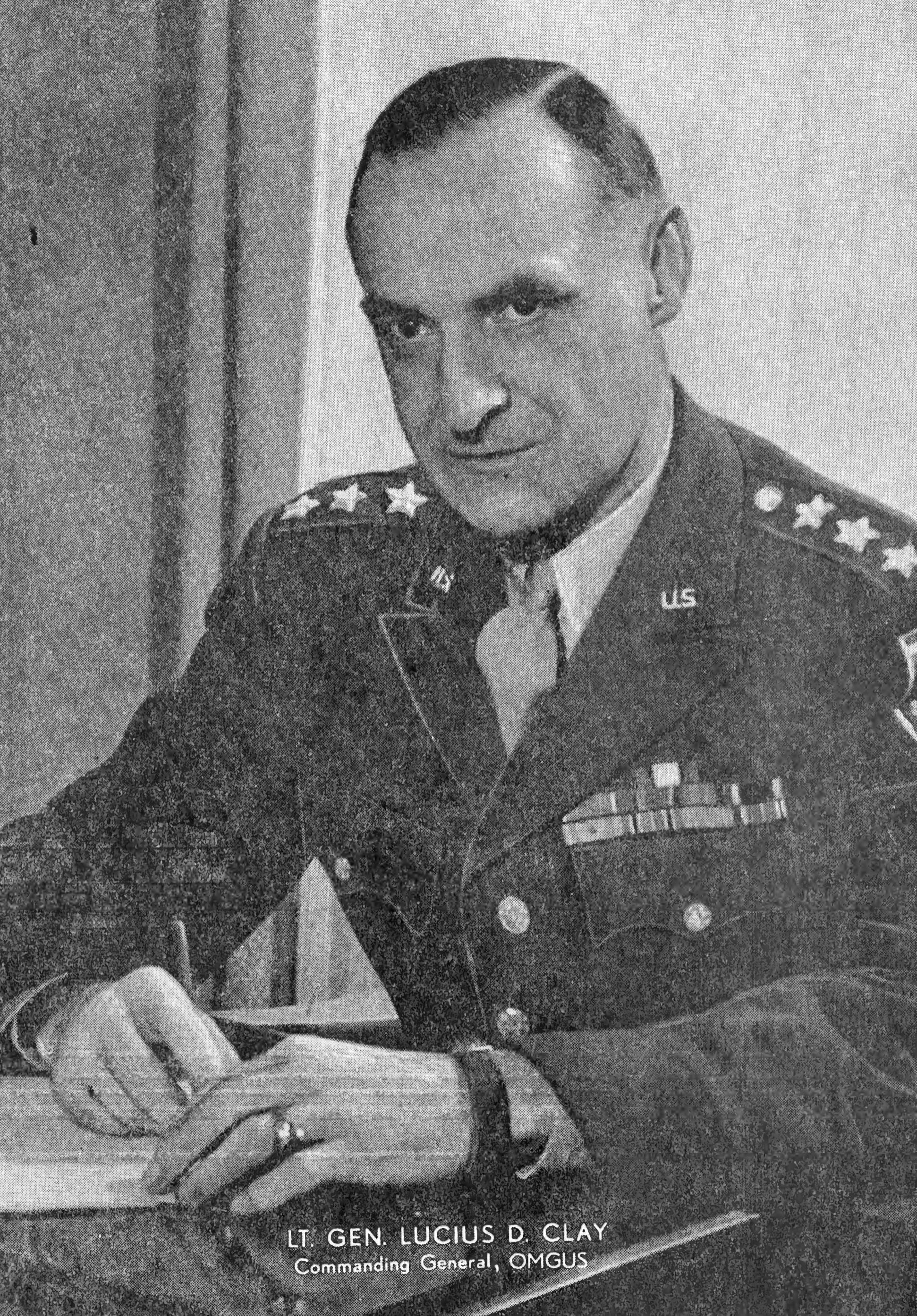
## MG ANNIVERSARY

14 July 1946 marks the first anniversary of US Military Government responsibility for the US Zone of Germany. For this occasion the **Weekly Information Bulletin** presents articles on three fields of OMGUS activity — industry, agriculture and denazification.

In future issues of the **Weekly Information Bulletin** additional articles will illustrate the work which has been and is being done in the other fields under MG supervision — the problems which are confronting MG in these fields and the manner in which these problems are being solved.

## THIS WEEK

	PAGE
OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS	2
HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY	
Anniversary Message	5
Struggle for Production	8
"Now It's Up to the Germans"	11
Food for the US Zone	14
Our Mission in Germany	17
1945-1946 — One Year of Military Government	20
GENERAL	30
GERMAN REACTIONS	33
PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS	34
STATION LIST	41



LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY  
Commanding General, OMGUS

# Anniversary Message from the Commanding General, OMGUS

To: U.S. Military Government Personnel in Germany

It is difficult to establish a birthday for U.S. Military Government. Many of its present personnel belonged to the U.S. Group Control Council which started planning for military government in England in 1944. Many others belonged to the Military Government Detachments of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, and had exercised planning and executive responsibilities prior to the surrender of Germany. However, on the day SHAEF was dissolved, military government in the U.S. Zone of Germany became a direct responsibility of U.S. Military Government. Therefore, we can well call 14 July our birthday.

The personnel of Military Government do not need to be reminded now of the gravity of the war which had ended just a few weeks before the birth of Military Government, and the effect which that war had on Europe as a whole. Many of you had seen its effect in Allied countries. All of you have seen its effect in Germany.

When Military Government was established in Germany, you were confronted with the ruins of war and with a dislocated political and economic life which threatened chaos, hunger, and disease. You were charged with the government of a people so indoctrinated in Nazism as to have lost all feeling of self-responsibility.

You have worked hard to restore order and stability; to destroy militarism and Nazism not only as a part of the social structure of Germany but to remove it from the heart and minds of the German people.

Our program in Germany is a difficult program. It requires a firm determination to destroy Germany's war potential through demilitarization, denazification, and the removal of war-making capacity in heavy industry to be given in partial reparation to the countries which suffered from German aggression. It demands the punishment of those who led Germany into the suppression of individual rights and then into aggressive war with ruthless purpose. Simultaneously, it calls for the restoration of the responsibility for self-government to the German people through democratic processes. It requires the reeducation of the German people to a liberal philosophy of life. It requires firm justice in exacting punitive measures tempered with considerate courtesy and aid to those in Germany who will work to restore democracy.

During the past year the American Army and you working together have accomplished such. The German Army is disbanded. Nazi leaders have been

confined and the German people, through their Law for Political Liberation, are cleansing this element from their own society. War plants and war installations have been destroyed and heavy industrial plants have been selected for reparation purposes. Nazi property has been seized and the huge industrial combines which made war possible no longer are in operation.

While these essential destructive measures have been undertaken firmly and with determination, you have also placed in motion the first initial steps toward a democratic Germany. Free elections have been held throughout the U. S. Zone. Three Land governments with German personnel have been established and are now functioning with reasonable effectiveness. Coordination is obtained among these Laender through the Laenderrat at Stuttgart. Thus, major responsibilities of government have been restored to the German people although still subject to the close supervision of Military Government. A free press and a free radio are being reestablished, and while censorship after the fact necessarily remains, this censorship does not apply to German affairs. Trade unions and political parties have developed with new and more liberal leadership.

In the Allied Control Council, Military Government has learned much from its relationship with the three other occupying powers. While there still remains a field of disagreement with respect to the treatment of Germany as a whole, many measures have been enacted and are now being applied to all four zones of Germany.

Shortages in food and coal have made it difficult to restore a minimum economy to Germany, but even in this field, substantial progress has been made within the limits of available materials. Light industry has been encouraged by Military Government. Agriculture is being maximized. An acute food shortage still exists but thanks to the imports made available by the United States, the conditions in the U. S. Zone have not resulted in mass starvation, nor as yet serious malnutrition, and these conditions are improving at the present moment.

Progress in military government must be viewed from the whole and in retrospect. A Nazi burgomaster remaining in office would not accord with our policy. However, the success of our policy is not to be measured by the individual deviation but rather by accomplishment in the mass. In looking back to a year ago Military Government may on the whole well be proud of its accomplishments. This does not mean that there is not much left to be done.

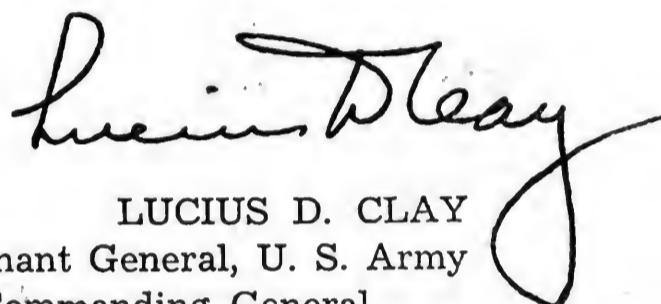
The year ahead will bring with it increasing problems. As we are further removed from war and become more closely familiar with the German people, there is a tendency to become overly sympathetic. We cannot be too considerate in the humane aspects of our job, nor in those measures which prove the true democracy of America. However, we can be humane, just, and considerate and still remember that our objectives in Germany cannot be accomplished unless

we carry out faithfully and to the full the disarmament, denazification and deindustrialization measures which Allied statesmen have found necessary to the future peace of the world.

Therefore, in extending my personal congratulations and best wishes to you as Military Government celebrates its first birthday on 14 July, I think that we may look together with pride on our progress during the past year if, at the same time, we recognize our weaknesses and pledge ourselves during the forthcoming year to devote the same energy and sincere effort to our daily work as we have in the past year.

We have had time to discover our weaknesses of the past and to overcome their effects in our efforts for the future.

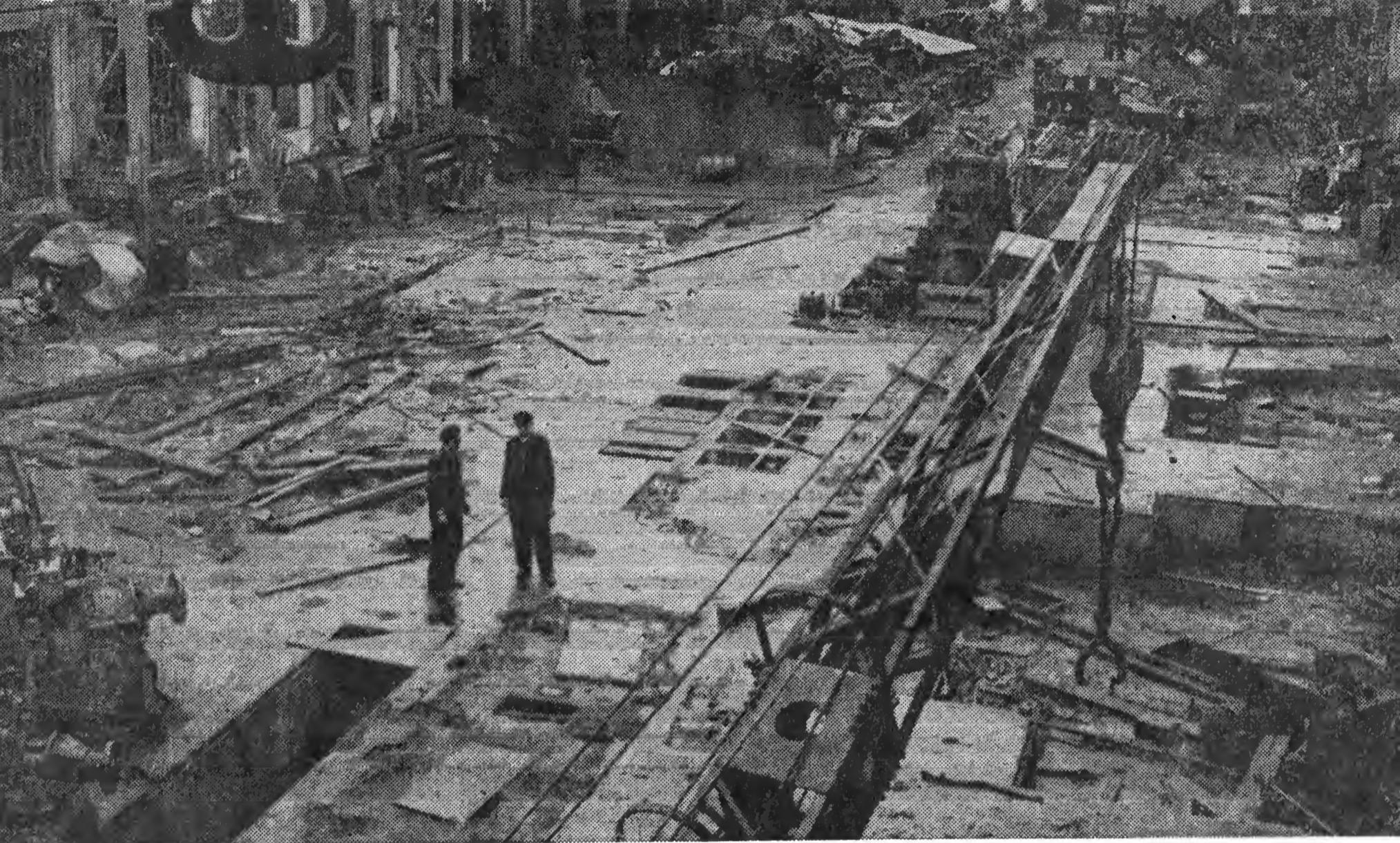
I am grateful to the great majority of you who have given your best with sincerity and devotion to the task which our country has placed in our hands. I know that you will join me in the hope that on our second birthday we will be able to record even greater progress in fulfilling the unselfish objectives of American occupation.



LUCIUS D. CLAY  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army  
Commanding General



# STRUGGLE FOR PRODUCTION



*Destruction to industrial plants created virtually complete economic chaos in Germany following the surrender of the German Army*

Signal Corp.

The story of industrial production in the US Zone of Germany since the beginning of the occupation has been the story of a continuing struggle characteristic of a deficit economy.

In such an economy there will always be a question as to who gets what and how much — whether steel should be used in desperately-needed producers goods or consumer items, whether manpower should be increased at the expense of white collar workers, whether output of finished products should be sacrificed to the production of spare parts.

It is questions such as these which must be answered each day, each month and each week. They can never be answered satisfactorily until enough coal, steel, manpower and transportation are channeled into the bloodstream of industry.

What is the present position of industrial output in the U. S. Zone and how has the picture changed in the last year?

Industrial production in the US Zone has shown a steady rise from ten percent of capacity in the winter to twenty-six percent during May. A number of favorable factors currently evident point to a continuation of this rising trend for some time to come. But, in its broader aspects, the economic picture is still basically discouraging.

Overall output is wholly inadequate either to supply essential requirements in the industrial field or a minimum of consumer goods, to provide work for all seeking employment, or to provide an over-all zonal industrial income sufficient to assure the reduced standard of living provided for in the Potsdam Agreement and in the Plan for

Reparations and the Level of Postwar German Economy.

## INTERDEPENDENCE OF FOUR ZONES

A basic factor is the heavy dependence of the US Zone on the other three zones of Germany and, to some extent, on foreign countries, for important raw materials and semi-fabricates. In two basic items — coal and steel — US Zone capacity is far below US Zone minimum requirements. Practically all oil used in the US Zone in May was provided from US Army stocks. Although the pech and brown coal mines in the US Zone have been working at near capacity for a number of months, their output supplies only about one-tenth of the Zone's coal consumption.

All hard coal needed must be brought in from the Ruhr and Saar. Pit-head output

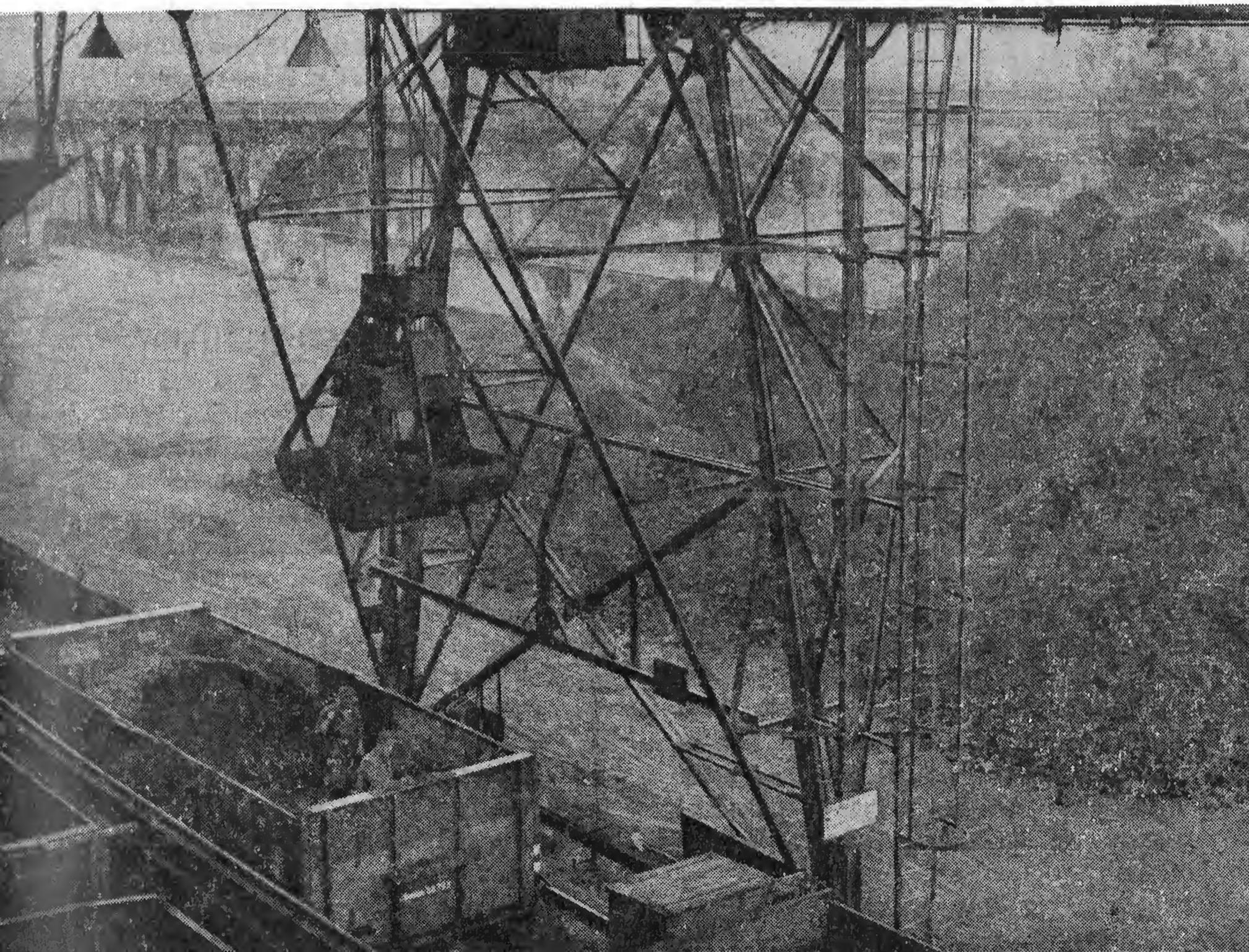
of hard coal in these two main German hard coal producing areas has fluctuated around 45 percent or less of 1938 output, and around two-thirds of present capacity. Of this output, about one-quarter has been used in the mining of coal and for mine power generating stations. A further substantial percentage has gone to high priority coal consumers — the railroads, the public utilities and the occupying forces.

## REQUIREMENTS NOT MET

The result has been that the US Zone in the first five months of 1946 received less than one-third of the coal tonnage normally consumed in this area in prewar days. A parallel situation exists in iron and steel. After allowance for reparations removals, the Zone will be dependent on outside sources for 83 percent of its steel.

Signal Co.

*The initial stages of economic recovery find some manufacturing concerns such as this plant in Karlsruhe back in operation*



Since overall industrial output is to a very great extent a function of coal and steel, the economic weakness of the Zone lies in its dependence on outside sources for these basic commodities. Expressed in relation to industrial requirements, coal availability in recent months for the US Zone (including zone-produced coal and receipts from other zones) was less than one-half; in steel, the May proportion was about one-sixth.

## CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

To put present industrial activity in the US Zone in its proper perspective, the background of the economic consequences of six years of war, of complete military defeat of Germany, and the resulting economic chaos during the early months of the occupation, must be painted in.

The high rate of German industrial output during the war resulted in far more than normal depreciation of industrial and transportation equipment. Inability of the German war economy to maintain a high level of munitions and civilian production kept consumer goods output far below replacement needs — especially during 1943-44, when heavy Allied air attacks accentuated that need. The destruction of and damage to factories, machines, railroad and rolling stock; the loss of all kinds of consumer goods in the bombed-out cities, from pots and pans to furniture and housing, all reduced industrial capacities while simultaneously increasing the demand for tens of thousands of commodities and services.

Economic and especially industrial chaos, virtually complete throughout Germany on V-E Day, continued on a decreasing scale for perhaps six months in almost all fields. Today, even where order has been re-established, the consequences of this long period of almost complete stagnation are still manifest. While the extreme wear and tear resulting directly from war and defeat have ceased, normal depreciation of all durable and non-durable goods is far from being replaced by the Zone's present industrial output. An outstanding example is coal

mining machinery and equipment, replacement and repair of which is vital to maintenance and increase of coal output. Thus, viewed from this perspective, the industrial economy of the US Zone is still in the initial stages of recovery. Not until industrial output has tripled or quadrupled can a reasonable balance between new production and depreciation be expected. Only then will "living off capital" cease.

In contrast to these fundamentally unfavorable long-term aspects of the Zone's industrial economy the short-term outlook for a continuation of the upward trend since December is encouraging.

Barring unfavorable developments, the May increase of 18 percent in solid fuel loadings assures a somewhat adequate supply to industrial coal consumers through the early summer weeks. This improvement reflected a modest rise in coal output in the Ruhr and Saar and the continued withdrawal of hard coal from Ruhr stockpiles. These two factors, plus a 113 percent performance from the Soviet Zone, raised fulfillment of allocations to the US Zone to 100 percent — the best performance yet. In addition, a seasonal decline in coal requirements on the part of non-German consumers, made somewhat more coal available to industry.

## PROGRESS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Perhaps even more basic than the improved outlook for coal is the progress made in the iron and steel industry since the middle of April, when four blast furnaces and smaller mills were re-activated. The improvement in ingot steel production should provide within the near future some alleviation of the shortage of steel which has held back production of many important industrial items, notably mining supplies, farm machinery, trucks and spare parts. To the extent that lack of iron and steel has retarded overall output in the past, more pig iron and ingot steel means stimulation of production during the early summer all along the line.

# "NOW IT'S UP TO THE GERMANS"

**Task of Denazifying Reich Rests with Germans after Year in which MG Carried Out Program for Removal of Nazis from Employment in the US Zone**

In mid-June of 1946 MG handed over the job of denazifying Germany to the people most vitally concerned — the Germans themselves. MG did not thereby relinquish all interest in the program, which will, in fact, be under constant review by the American authorities. The Americans will also continue to vet certain prospective German employees of MG as well as candidates for jobs in connection with the new denazification law, and key executives and policy makers in government and industry. But the major task of building a democratic Germany has become a German task, and the success of its performance a factor of tremendous consequence in determining the future of both the conquered and the conquerors. As the denazification program enters this new and decisive phase, it is appropriate to trace its development and achievements from the beginning of the occupation to the point where MG handed over the reins.

## POTSDAM DECLARATION

The denazification aims of MG, first set forth by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in JCS 1067/6, were restated for the occupying authorities in the Potsdam Declaration of 2 August 1945:

"...Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

"All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons, who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany."

## PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

The purpose of this program was threefold: to strengthen the democratic elements in Germany, to provide security for these elements and for the occupying forces, and to punish the active Nazis and militarists.

The American denazification program actually became operative without benefit of clergy, so far as the Tripartite Agreement of Potsdam was concerned, for it went into action when the first German town was occupied, and the first large Special Branch Office was set up in Aachen following its capture in October, 1944, seven months before the conquest of Germany made the Potsdam Agreement possible. The functions of the early offices were limited in comparison with later developments but the same task was paramount — to investigate the political backgrounds of Germans in public office and in important positions in public and quasi-public enterprise for the purpose of removing Nazis and militarists from those

positions. The procedure for making these investigations, adhered to through MG's denazification program in the US Zone, had been worked out by British and American public safety officers months before the invasion of Normandy. Essentially it consisted of requiring Germans in positions where political reliability was demanded to submit politically relevant information in a detailed questionnaire known as the Fragebogen. Instructions for the use of Special Branches in the evaluation of Fragebogen according to degrees of ideological culpability had also been prepared in advance and were put to use in the early days of denazification and followed as long as the MG program was operative. When a Fragebogen had been evaluated and checked against confiscated Nazi party files and other sources, the recommendations of Special Branch were made sent on an action sheet to the supervising MG officer in the area, who was charged with seeing that the employer acted upon those recommendations. When the appropriate steps had been taken, the completed action sheet was returned to Special Branch to complete the record.

### **USFET DIRECTIVE**

The first directive formally defining categories of Nazis whose removal from employment was mandatory was published by SHAEF on 9 November 1944. After the dissolution of SHAEF, a new denazification directive was published by USFET on 7 July 1945, which remained in force until it was rescinded on 14 June 1946, at which time the German denazification law became fully effective and the majority of vetting by MG ceased. With two major differences, the 7 July directive followed closely the policy and procedure patterns incorporated in the SHAEF directive. In defining the degree of culpability of members of the Nazi Party, the USFET directive established the date of 1 May 1937 to divide active Nazis (pre-1937 members, whose removal or exclusion from employment was made mandatory) from nominal Nazis (post-

May, 1937 members, whose removal or exclusion from employment was discretionary). The SHAEF directive had used 1 January 1933 as the line of demarcation. The second major difference between the two directives was the provision in the USFET version for a Military Government Denazification Review Board to reconsider the cases of individuals whose removal from critically important positions had been declared mandatory, when in the supervising MG officer's opinion the individuals concerned were no more than nominal Nazis.

### **CLOSING LOOPHOLES**

The provisions of the 7 July directive were applied to Germans occupying positions of "more than minor importance" in public office and of importance in quasi-public and private enterprises, as had been the case before; it also encompassed the top persons in leading industrial, commercial, agricultural and financial institutions. A still broader base for denazification was described by a directive of 15 August, which extended the sanctions of earlier directives to include business and professional people and also wealthy and influential people outside of industry, public life and the professions. This revision closed the loopholes for those well-heeled and powerful Nazis who did not happen to hold public office or otherwise fall within the categories established on 7 July.

### **PROGRAM FURTHER EXTENDED**

The denazification program was still further extended late in September, 1945, by Military Government Law No. 8, which had three main objectives: to extend denazification over the entire German economy, removing active Nazis from every class of industry, large or small, public or private; to make German employers criminally liable for failure to remove Nazis from all positions in business and industry above ordinary labor; and to give the German people a measure of responsibility for denazification by creating German Review

Boards to hear appeals on the lower levels, with MG acting in supervisory capacity and maintaining the court of final authority.

Almost immediately after quadripartite government was set up in Germany, negotiations were begun to carry out the denazification provisions of the Potsdam Agreement on a uniform basis throughout Germany, with the result that on 12 January 1946 the Allied Control Council issued Control Council Directive 24, establishing an identical policy to govern the removal and exclusion of Nazis and militarists from employment in all four zones of occupation. This directive follows closely the provisions of the 7 July directive and represents a major American contribution to quadripartite policy in this field.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF POTSDAM

It will be observed that each succeeding law and directive carried the program a step further toward the realization of two Potsdam principles: "...Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world," and "...the German people (will) be given the opportunity to prepare for the reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis." The sanctions against militarists and Nazis were gradually broadened through successive regulations to remove political undesirables from every economic stratum above ordinary labor, and the German people's share in the responsibility of carrying out the program was steadily increased. The German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism," published on 5 March 1946, is the culmination of both aims. On the one hand it imposes even more stringent and extensive sanctions than were provided for in any of the earlier directives — adding the category of private ownership to the economic groups already encompassed by MG sanctions; and on the other hand it places direct responsibility upon the German people for carrying out these sanctions, for it was the German administration itself which

drafted and promulgated the law and is now carrying out its provisions.

### RESULTS UNDER MG CONTROL

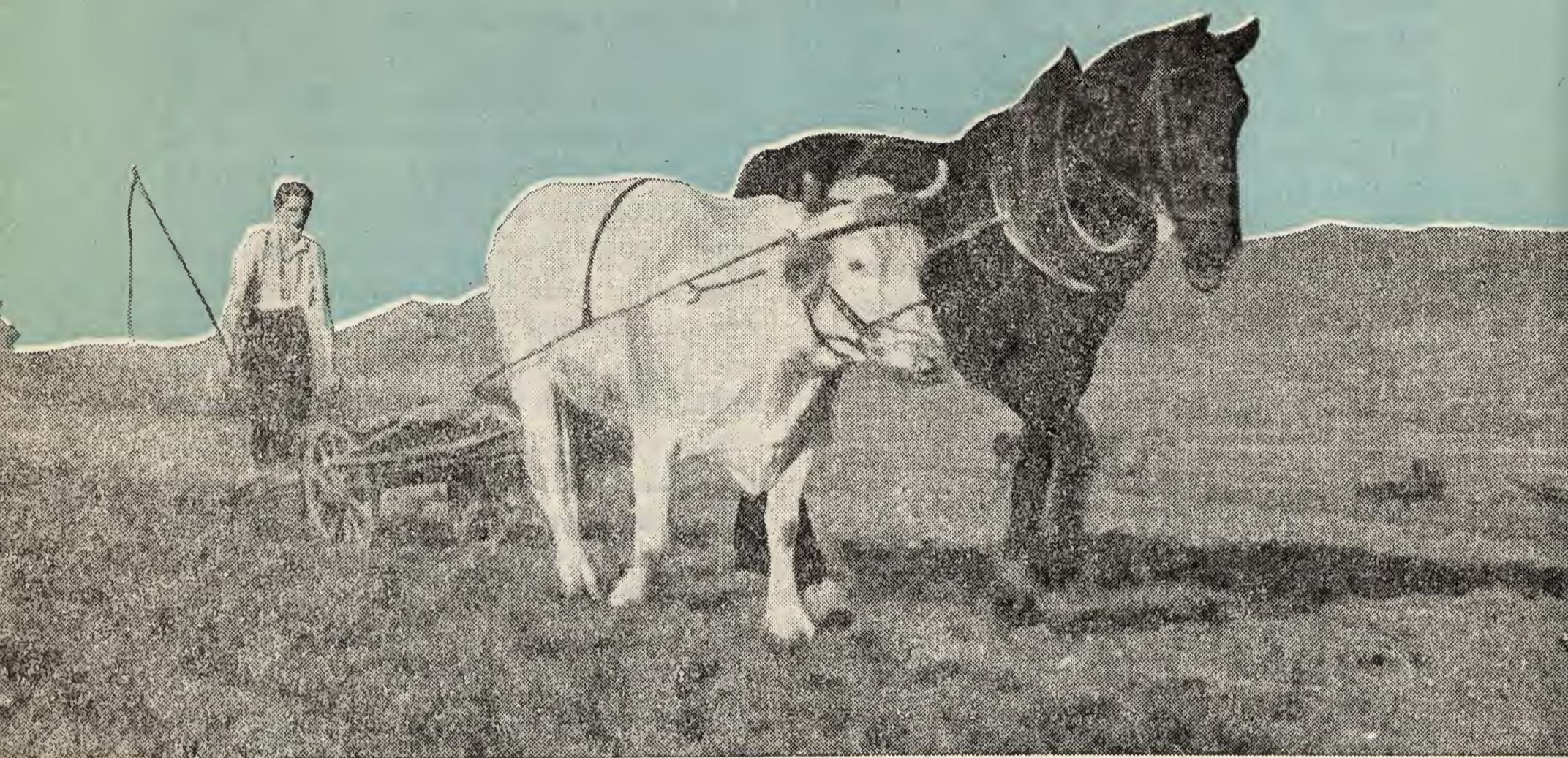
Before going into further detail on the German plan for self-denazification, it would be well to review the results of the program under MG control as reflected by statistics cumulative to 31 May, 1946. At that time 94 percent of the more than 1,613,000 Fragebogen submitted to Special Branch Offices (exclusive of Fragebogen submitted under Law No. 8) had been investigated. Sixteen percent of all investigated cases were found to be active Nazis whose removal was mandatory under MG directives — a percentage rate which has varied only slightly from month to month throughout the operation of the program. Removal or exclusion from employment was accomplished in all cases among the 96% of investigated Fragebogen where action was completed, resulting in the removal or rejection of some 373,700 persons. Forty percent of the removals and exclusions were from positions in public office; this was by far the largest percentage from any one occupational group and reflects the well-known tendency of German civil servants during the Nazi regime to protect or improve their positions by jumping on the party bandwagon.

### PROBLEM FACING GERMANS

The widespread political culpability of experienced public office personnel, plus the failure of Special Branches to discover evidence of anti-Nazi activity in more than five-tenths of one percent of all cases investigated, augurs a serious problem for the Germans in providing competent democratic personnel for the administration of the new law. Similar problems were faced when MG's functional denazification resulted in the removal of trained employees from transportation, communications, postal service and other public industries. Despite grim prognostications, however, in none of these and similarly affected industries did the removal of political undesirables result

(Continued on Page 39)

# FOOD FOR THE US ZONE



Lack of power machinery and gasoline forces German farmers to utilize out-dated equipment in cultivating their land.

Signal Corps Photo

You can't build democracy on a starvation diet. Neither can you mine coal, work in a factory or unload a ship if, over a long of time, the number of calories (or heat units) your body takes in is less than the amount expended. Without coal and without goods for export, Germany would be in the position of a permanent pauper, a perpetual drain upon the occupying forces without hope of repayment.

Starvation means disease. Epidemics of disease imperil the health of the occupation troops. Widespread hunger means that the people who talk longingly of "the good old days", when Hitler was in power and the

resources of a whole continent were available for all good "Aryans", will be listened to by more and more people.

## UNITED STATES POLICY

The arguments in favor of preventing starvation in the US Zone are many and valid, even apart from humanitarian considerations. The United States has officially adopted the policy that sufficient imports of food, medical supplies and other urgently needed items, will be brought into the American area of occupation to prevent disease and unrest.

Preventing starvation does not mean a diet laden with luxuries. It does mean the

bare minimum which men and women require in order to work efficiently. Last January the ration for the normal consumer in the US Zone was raised to 1550 calories, which was considered by health experts as the absolute minimum necessary to prevent rapid deterioration of health. Heavy workers received supplementary rations as well.

### RATION CUT NECESSARY

However, the world-wide food shortage and the fact that Germany is at the bottom of the priority list for food shipments necessitated a cut to 1275 calories on 1 April and then 1180 calories on 27 May. Recently the rations of persons living in cities of over 20,000 were slightly raised because it was felt that people in small villages had a better chance to supplement their rations with unrationed or home-grown food.

If Germans in the US Zone are hungry today, picture the conditions which would

be prevalent if the United States had not supplied more than 700,000 tons of food during the past year. The following table shows the amount of food (in net long tons) turned over to the German civilian population up to and including 30 June of this year.

From Army Excess Subsistence .....	27,000 NLT
From USFET (incl. SHAEF) Stocks .	320,000 NLT
From Direct Imports through Bremen	379,000 NLT
Total Food Released through 30 June:	726,000 NLT

The USFET Civil Affairs supplies, which accounted for 320,000 tons of food, mainly breadgrains, being turned over to the civilian population has now been used up. This means that in the future nearly all of the food will have to be imported directly from

*In the shadow of a gun emplacement, German farmers harrow a field in Berlin before planting crops which will help relieve the present food shortage.*

*Signal Corps Photo*



Bremen. However OMGUS recently concluded agreements with the Scandinavian countries for the purchase of nearly 50,000 tons of fish for the US Zone, to be delivered during the next few months.

## DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS

The program for preventing starvation implies not only enough imports to make up the difference between indigenous production and the minimum subsistence level, but also the maximization of German agriculture so that Germany can produce as much food from her own soil as possible.

Even before the war, Germany was dependent upon imports for nearly twenty percent of its food. The loss of Silesia and East Prussia deprived Germany of 25% of its arable land; after the war, restrictions on inter-zonal trade have also upset the balance of agriculture in Germany. The US Zone used to be a surplus cattle area and got most of its bread grains from what is now the Soviet Zone. Never self-sufficient agriculturally, its population has increased during the last few years from thirteen to about seventeen million persons.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMS

Some of the characteristics of German farms are poor soil and small acreage. The average farm size in the US Zone is about 28 acres, which in most cases is divided into half a dozen strips often separated from each other by several acres of a neighbor's farm. It would be more efficient if the strips were consolidated but the same families have been farming the same land for hundreds of years and they do not welcome a change. That is one of the many problems which have confronted American agricultural experts who are trying to maximize production.

More serious is the shortage of fertilizer. Germany has been able to get good crops from poor soil through the use of large quantities of commercial fertilizer. During the war years, nitrogen production in Ger-

many was diverted from fertilizer to munitions. Agriculture received during those years about half as much nitrogen fertilizer as was required for maximum production.

Since the shortage of fertilizer is worldwide, Germany was able to import only small quantities of fertilizer, so that this spring most small farmers had to depend on barnyard manure. In cities and towns it was not unusual to see housewives rush into the street after a horse had passed by to collect the manure.

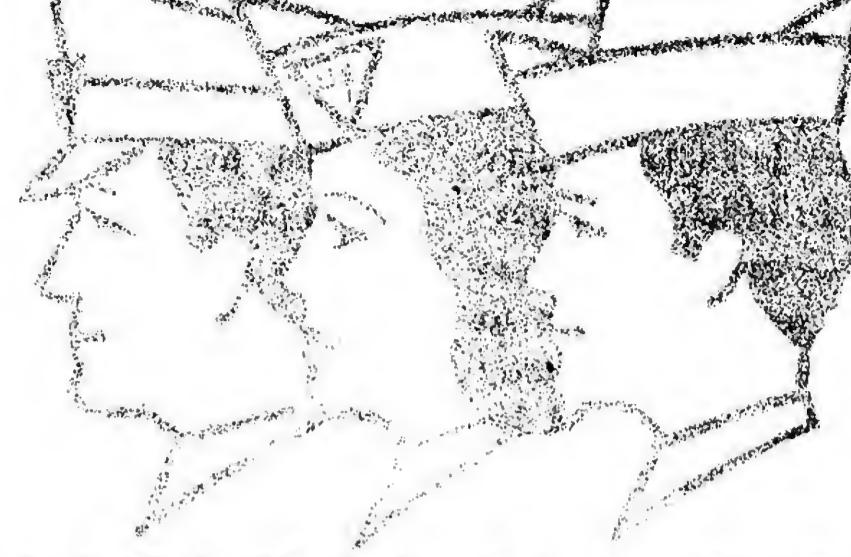
## INCREASING FERTILIZER SUPPLY

One of the most important steps recently taken by MG to increase the fertilizer available in Germany was to halt the sea dumping of 500,000 tons of captured enemy ammunition and explosives. These explosives will be deactivated and broken down into their component parts to yield large quantities of scrap steel and nitrogen.

It is expected that this will make available close to nine thousand tons of pure nitrogen fertilizer for the 1946-1947 crop year and an additional 8,000 tons the following year.

Another important step taken by the Food and Agriculture Branch of OMGUS is an attempt to increase the acreage under cultivation through the use of airfields, maneuver grounds and former forest areas. At the same time it is planned to increase the proportion of direct consumption crops such as bread grain, sugar beet and potatoes at the expense of fodder for cattle and hogs. The number of livestock will be reduced through selective culling in order to bring the livestock population into line with the reduced amount of feed and fodder crops. There again, MG and German agriculture experts run into resistance. Many small farms have a few cattle which give little milk but are used as draft animals in place of horses. Farmers are reluctant to give up any of their cattle, since with the shortage of consumer goods there is little that they could buy with the money they would receive.

(Continued on page 37)



# OUR MISSION IN GERMANY

**Understanding of German People, Realization of Accomplishments of Allied Nations  
Necessary for US Personnel in Discharging their Responsibilities in Occupation**

**By Lt. Col. R. P. Rosengren**

We have been told that occupation is a tremendous policing job which is necessary until the Germans can conduct their affairs in a democratic manner. What constitutes "democracy" is as varied as the background of the governments of the occupying powers in Germany. But of one thing we may be sure, that in the Laenderrat, the German Council of States which sits at Stuttgart for the purpose of exchanging ideas, in attacking and solving the problems of economics, finance, food and agriculture, justice, etc., through the Land governments, the Germans are learning democracy. In the committees of the Laenderrat the ideas of Bavaria are being pitted with skill against the Wurttembergers' and the Hessians' — and the Germans are arriving at compromise conclusions based on free, sometimes heated debate. These Germans at least are going through the motions of a democratic procedure. It is up to us to show all Germans what democracy and freedom really mean.

## **LIBERTY AND LICENSE**

One of the best definitions of liberty and freedom was given us by Theodore Roosevelt when he said, "Your right to swing your fist ends where my nose begins." Confusing liberty and license, freedom and piracy, is characteristic of those who object to discipline in its general sense. The kind of discipline

which subordinates the individual to the welfare of the group is an essential element of democracy. It is living under laws instead of under men.

Discipline is important at home, it is doubly important abroad and of untold importance among the German people to whom training and discipline in all walks of life has been the accepted mode of living for centuries.

## **"GERMAN DISCIPLINE"**

My German-born grandmother told me the tale of a reprimand of a German soldier by a German officer which illustrates to what extremes the German sense of discipline can be carried. He was a cavalry officer wearing old-fashioned gauntlets. Instead of the three stitchings of thread or leather we have on the backs of our gloves, he had woven steel threads. As he reprimanded the soldier, he struck him regularly and repeatedly on both sides of the face with the steel-threaded gauntlet, so that, at the end of his "lecture" the soldier was cut and scarred and bloody but still standing at attention and accepting that treatment.

There is no necessity for us to goose-step around the streets of Berlin nor present the ramrod-straight picture which is the German's ideal. But the very least we owe to our own self respect (not forgetting duty to our country) is to dress neatly and correctly; to be pressed and shaved and clean.

The American mission in Germany is a serious job. This mission is to help carry out the American policy in official and personal relations with the German people. It has been said that there are two ways to treat a conquered enemy. One, to destroy him utterly as Carthage was destroyed by Rome; the other, to make his relationship to the conqueror so advantageous that he will never again rise against him. Accepting these for the sake of argument and obviously discarding the first, we find that the second necessitates that we know the Germans and we know how to deal with them.

### HISTORY OF AGGRESSION

If we are to understand the Germans, we should look about their country and see to whom they have raised their biggest statues. One was their first successful meddler in European politics; the Grand Elector of Brandenburg (1640 to 1688). He was followed a hundred years later by Frederick the Great, who commenced his reign by breaking his father's treaty with Marie Therese of Austria; by marching into Silesia and remaining there through the eight-year war of the Austrian Succession, until he forced a treaty at Aix - la - Chappelle to cede the land to him. He repeated this aggressive process throughout his reign and the same system saw completion of his plans by his fat nephew, Frederick-William II, who succeeded him. Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm I prepared the same kind of army, in Frederick's words, "ready to a garter button," and provoked first Austria and then an impoverished and proud France into two successive wars. He won each in six weeks. He set an indemnity of 5 billion francs plus Alsace and Lorraine and occupied part of France until this unheard of sum was paid. Bismarck had his King crowned Emperor in the Versailles' Hall of Mirrors.

### PRINCIPLES ANTIDATED PARTY

In dealing with the Nazis we must not forget that their principles far antidated their party. The phrase "Die Juden sind unser unglueck" ("The Jews are

our misfortune"), was coined by von Treitschke, a Bismarckian historian, not Julius Streicher. Examination reveals that Hitler's ideals of militarism, his fable of the master race, and his waging of aggressive warfare was the same as all the Brandenburg, Prussian and German Fredericks and Wilhelms and Frederick-Wilhelms.

There were, and there probably are, some good Germans, if on no other basis than that nothing is so completely bad but it has some good. There was a German named Charlemagne, who spoke the German tongue and lived most of his life in German territory. He was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in St. Peters in Rome. He stimulated literature and education, breaking the darkness and ignorance of the early middle ages. He possessed a religious and exalted strain that made men recognize him as "every inch a king." The work that he did was permanent, not transitory, and laid, the solid foundation for all the major powers on the continent of Europe save Russia. There were also Schiller, and Goethe; Brahms, Bach and Beethoven; Einstein and Thomas Mann.

### GERMAN SELF-RESPECT

If we admire the German cleanliness, thriftiness, family life and blooming gardens that so many Americans praise, let us not forget that that is where the German conscience and self-respect ends. From there up he takes off his hat and bows to the next man up the line. He inquires not at all into the policy of his government. He contributes his work, his skills, his voice, his "all" to whatever the "man on horseback" says. And if we will carefully recall the newsreels from 1933 on, and the pictures which were used as evidence at the Nuremberg trials, we will remember the proud faces of old and young, right arm stiff, and extended, shouting "Heil Hitler" the same way their fathers shouted "Hoch der Kaiser". But, in over a year in Germany we have encountered a mere handful of Germans who admit they supported Hitler.

Then there is the planned German propaganda to be used in the case of defeat. Some Americans are echoing one or more of the following German statements:

1. "The German only fought the war because they were attacked." The attacking nations, in order, of course were Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland..
2. "The Jews started all the trouble in Germany." The best answer to this ancient German attitude toward the Jews was given in December 1944 in New York's Town Hall by Captain Peter Freuky, the 6 foot, 7 inch, white-bearded leader of the Resistance Forces in Denmark during the German occupation. He simply said, "We have no Jewish problem in Denmark. In Denmark we do not feel ourselves inferior to the Jews."
3. "That Germany was only protecting the world from Communism". — Yes, of course, and the only way to protect the world was by taking it into Germany's benign protective custody!
4. "That the United States will soon have to fight the Russians." — More Americans have voiced agreement with this statement for less reason than with any of others. This plays directly into the Germans' hands. Remember it was fighting Germans that millions of Russians died. So did thousands of Americans.
5. "That the average German has no guilt for what Hitler did." — It is possible that the majority of the Germans were not guilty of crimes of commission, but at best, by their utter lack of collective national conscience, nearly all of them are guilty of crimes of omission in permitting themselves peace from their earliest historic times to the Hitler Germany we smashed a year ago last May.

#### "HE SPEAKS MY LANGUAGE"

There are many opportunities that come with our occupation duties and one of them

is the opportunity to learn foreign languages, particularly those of our Allies. The phrase, "He speaks my language," which we apply to those who agree with us, is of greater importance literally than it is figuratively. The slightest effort made to learn the language of another is deeply appreciated. And there is no better way to get acquainted. Abraham Lincoln summed it up when he said of a stranger "I don't like that man, I must get to know him better." You will agree to the wisdom of Lincoln's remark. In getting to know the people in Germany better, remember it is at least as important that we are here as it is that we accomplish "great things" as military governors.

#### COOPERATION WITH ALLIES

It is also important to get along with our Allies, the nations who fought with us.

In considering the British, for example, we must remember that from June of 1940 until June of 1941 armed with sticks and staves and pitchfork and wooden guns, and with a magnificently-employed handful of fighter pilots in Spitfires, Britain and its people stood alone in all the world against the Nazi's thrust. The accomplishments of the British and the contributions they made in the invasions were manifold. Of no other people could one conceive the assistance, the forebearance, the secrecy and the loyalty with which they facilitated the movement of our great invading armies. The British Southern Railway, with its tiny goods-wagons, carried the rough equivalent of one-quarter of the combined railroads of the US in that operation, and maintained schedules. The experience of centuries of colonial government evolved a skill which has contributed greatly to intelligent quadripartite discussions.

We are prone to forget some things when "the game is over" or the fighting stops. One of the things we should never forget is that we would probably not yet be here in an occupation army had it not been for rivers of blood — Russian blood — that

1945 - 1946

# ONE YEAR OF

"... Our program in Germany is a difficult possibility for self government to the German people cation of the German people to a liberal philosophy measures tmpered with considerate courtesy and aid mocracy . . ." — General Clay.

(Left) Two German carpenters help in the rebuilding of a church in Wurzburg which was badly damaged by the war. (Below) Children in Frankfurt pay nursery are initiated in to Democratic Life.

Signal Corps Photos



# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

gram . . . it calls for the restoration of the responsibility through democratic processes. It requires the reeducation of life. It requires firm justice in exacting punitive measures to those in Germany who will work to restore democracy.

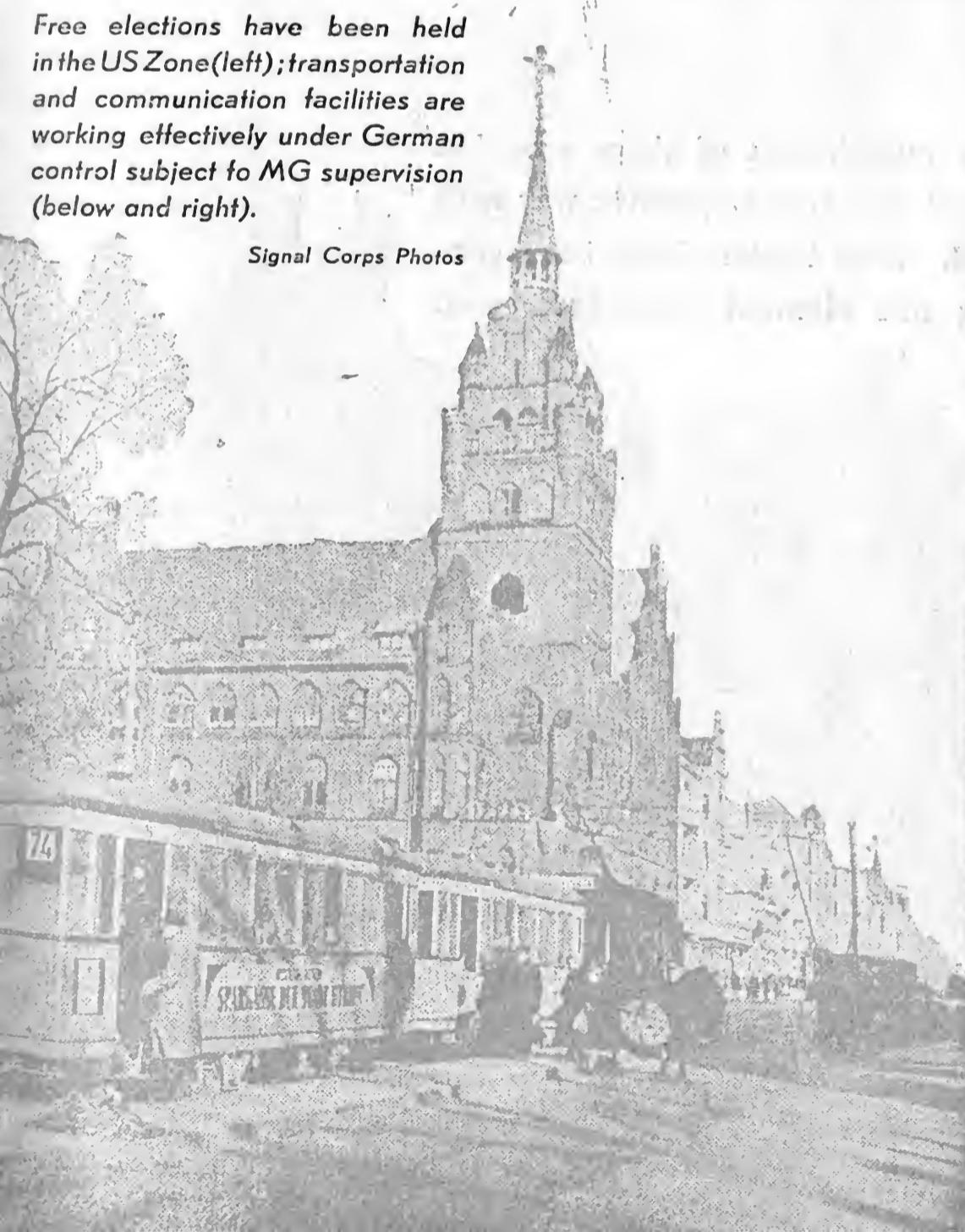
(Right) A Wiesbaden printer proofreads a copy of a political poster as German presses grind out start towards political freedom. (Below) Section of a huge throng which gathered at Heidelberg's celebration of first free May Day since the advent of the Nazis.

Signal Corps Photos



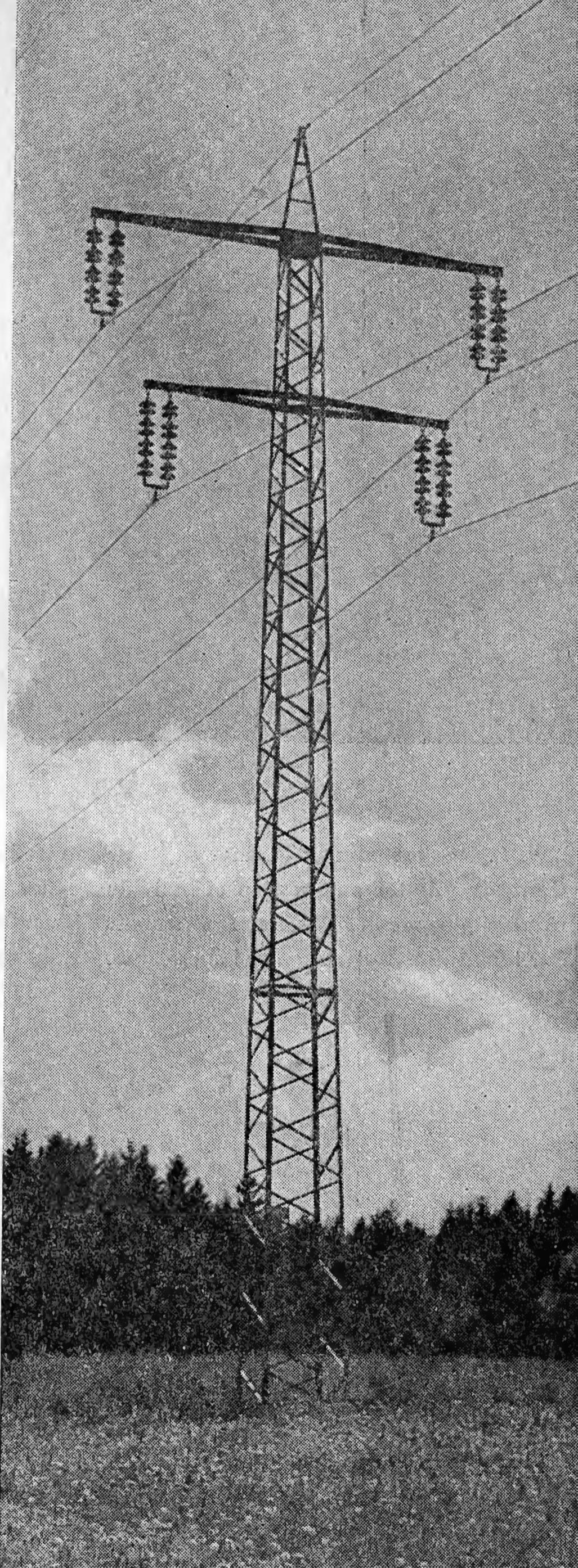


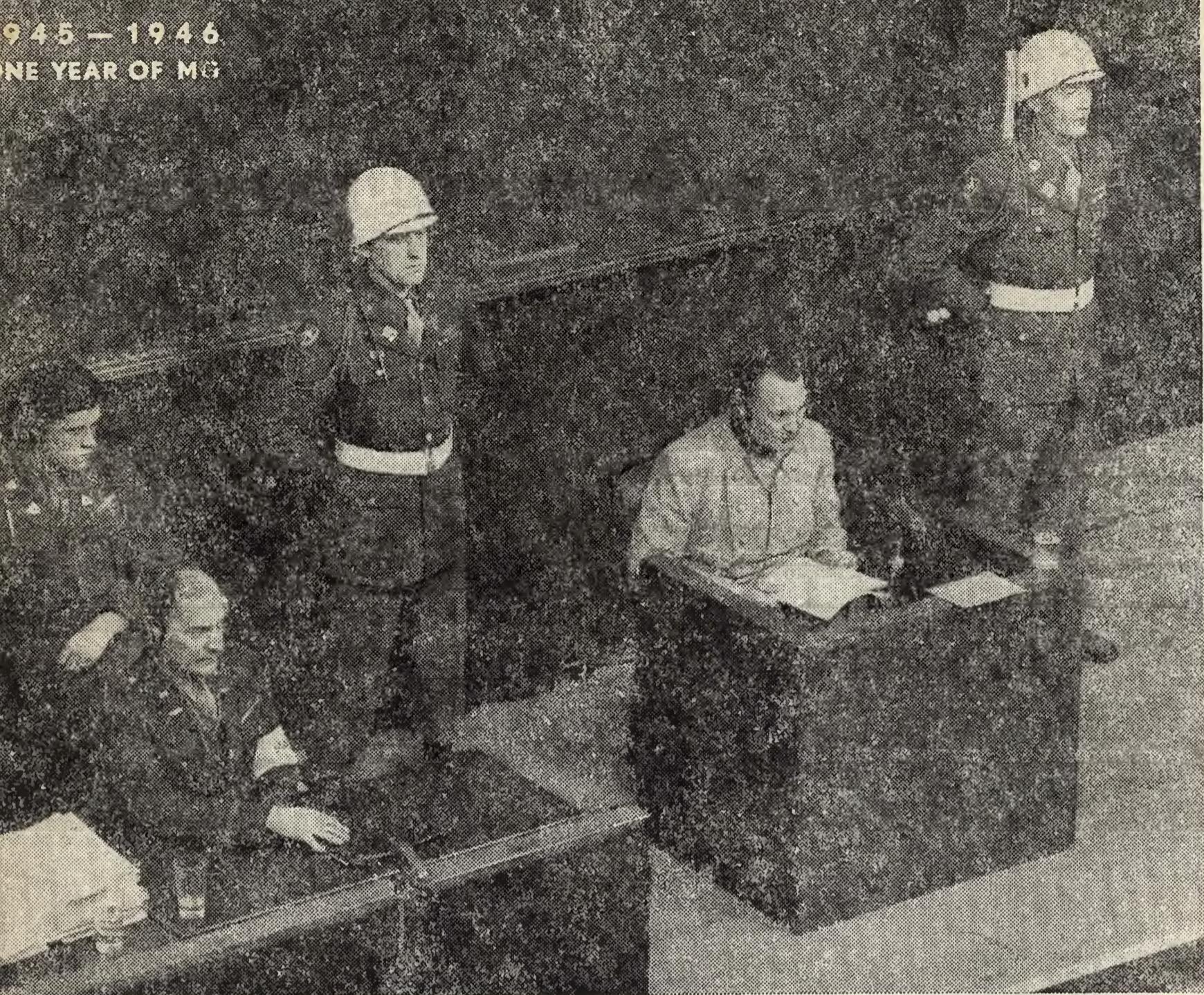
**1945—1946**  
**ONE YEAR OF MG**



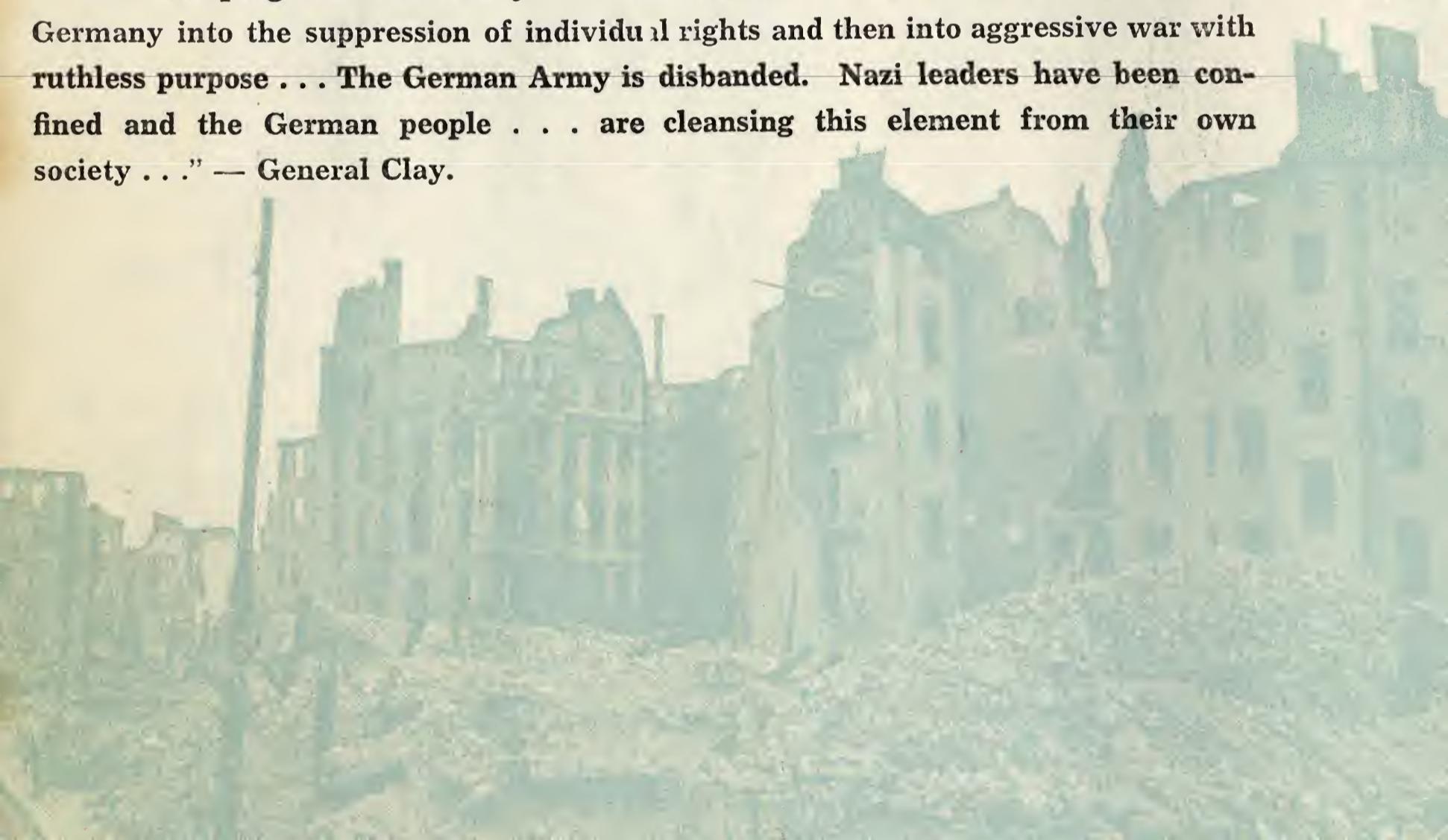
*Free elections have been held  
in the US Zone (left); transportation  
and communication facilities are  
working effectively under German  
control subject to MG supervision  
(below and right).*

*Signal Corps Photos*





"... Our program in Germany . . . demands the punishment of those who led Germany into the suppression of individual rights and then into aggressive war with ruthless purpose . . . The German Army is disbanded. Nazi leaders have been confined and the German people . . . are cleansing this element from their own society . . ." — General Clay.



Hermann Goring stands trial for the crimes he committed during the Nazi regime (above); Nazi prisoners en route by plane to Poland to be tried as war criminals (right). Signal Corps Photos



1945-1946  
ONE YEAR OF MG



(Left) a Group of Jewish children found in the Frankfurt area, part of the millions of persons resettled and repatriated during the past year; (below) leaders of German labor parties shaking hands at a Berlin political rally, symbol of the new leadership developing in German political life.

Signal Corps Photos





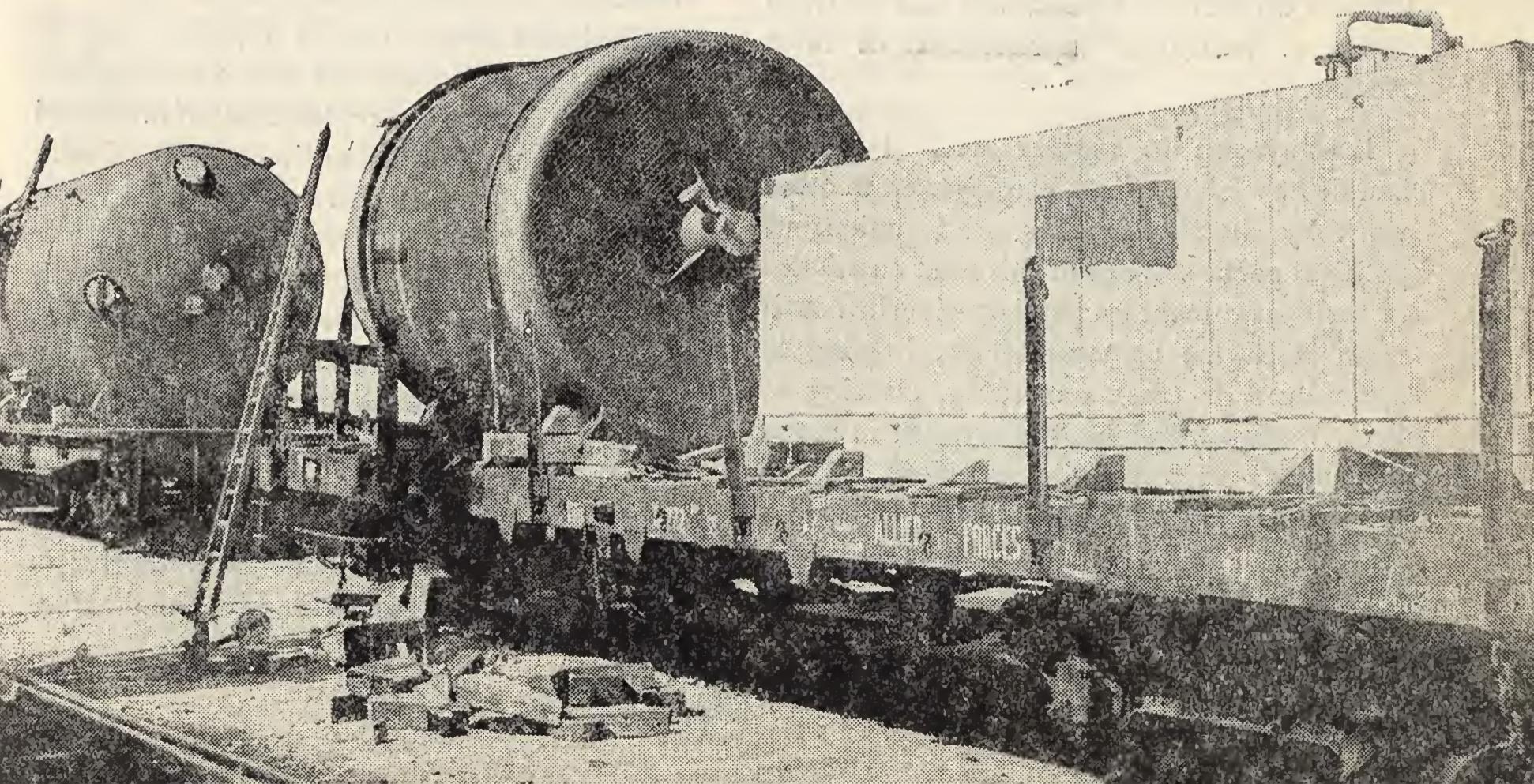
(Above and upper right) The Allied Control Council, during the past year the instrument for Quadripartite rule of Germany; (below) the remains of a giant German munitions factory at Kaufburen, blown up by the US Army as part of the American demolition program for reducing Germany's war-potential; (lower right) train carrying parts of power plant dismantled for shipment to the Soviet Union as compensation for Russian war losses.

Signal Corps Photos





" . . . War plants and war installations have been destroyed and heavy industrial plants have been selected for reparations purposes . . . huge industrial combines which made war possible no longer are in operation . . . In the Allied Control Council, military government has learned much from its relationship with the three other occupying powers . . . many measures have been enacted and are now being applied to all four zones of Germany . . ." — General Clay.





## Decree Orders Employment For All Bavarian Youths

All unemployed Bavarian youths between 14 and 18 years of age will be gainfully employed this year, according to a new decree by the Bavarian ministry of labor.

Acting under directive No. 3 of the Allied Control Council regarding the registration of all unemployed persons and their use in gainful occupations and with permission of Military Government, the ministry of labor has ordered organization of a "Bavarian Youth Work 1946-47" to put all unemployed young people of either sex to work. Purpose of the decree, which went into force 15 June, is to save youth from the dangers inherent in unemployment, the preamble says.

According to the decree, all Bavarian youths between 14 and 18 years of age who are not employed at present will have to participate in the Youth Work from which they will be released as soon as regular jobs are open to them.

Participation in the Youth Work is made a condition of later regular employment and those consistently refusing to participate will be liable to the punishment set in Control Council directive 3, a maximum fine of 1,000 marks or maximum imprisonment of three months.

Employment in regular work is to be handled by labor offices, employment in other work by charity societies, trade unions or political parties. Work of this kind mentioned in the decree includes participation in debris removal in the damaged cities, helping in agriculture or truck gardening, clearing of land for new vegetable plots, work in social institutions such as kindergardens, or old people's home sewing rooms.

In addition girls may be sent to serve a "household year" with accent on training as

future housewives.

In giving regular employment to youths, labor offices are instructed to prefer, in order, youths who want to learn a trade in which a shortage of skilled men exists, youths who have served part of their apprenticeship and wish to conclude it, youths of the older age brackets and youth in "unfavorable" social conditions.

## Election Observers

Representatives of the British, Soviet and French occupation forces had an opportunity to observe voting procedure in the Constitutional Assembly elections recently held throughout the American Zone, when they were guests in Wiesbaden of American election officials.

All phases of the election were made accessible to the visitors so they could obtain first-hand information. The delegates observed procedure followed at voting booths, and interviewed election representatives and officials of the Greater Hesse Government.

## Mutilated Currency

The procedure to be adopted for the replacement of mutilated Allied Military marks has been approved by the Coordinating Committee of the Allied Control Authority.

Mutilated marks can be replaced only if three-fifths or more of the note are submitted for replacement. The replacement of mutilated marks for civilian and military staffs of each Occupying Power shall be effected by the respective Military Government offices. For German nationals replacement shall be made by German banks. The procedure for replacement shall be established by each Zone Commander. The highest official currency office in each zone shall reimburse the German banks for the mutilated Allied Military marks that have been replaced by them.

The highest official currency authority in each zone is to be responsible for the destruc-

tion of the mutilated notes, and a report on the destruction and replacement of such notes shall be included in the quarterly reports on Allied Military marks.

## Supplying the Occupation

Resources Boards, consisting of representatives of MG and of the military occupation forces, have been established by the OMGUS Economics Division. The purpose and functioning of the boards were explained as follows:

"Because of the critical shortages of coal, transportation and many essential raw materials, the current rate of production in the US Zone of Germany is only a fraction of the rate considered necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living for the civilian population. Housing and other necessary facilities are grossly inadequate, and many types of skilled labor are in extremely short supply. Accordingly, in providing from the German economy the housing, technically-skilled labor and certain other requirements and facilities for the use of the occupational forces, it is extremely important that due consideration be given to the essential requirements of the German civilian population which must also, to the maximum extent possible, be provided from the German economy.

"In establishing the Resources Boards, a procedure has been set up for weighing the US military requirements against the minimum German civilian requirements in those cases where facilities are insufficient to provide for both. In all such cases the effect of the military procurement on the German civilian economy can be fully presented and examined before final action is taken."

"The Resources Boards have been established at three levels within the US Zone of Germany. The zonal board is composed of the Director of the Economics Division of OMGUS, the Assistant Chief of Staff of G-4, USFET and, as a member without vote, the Assistant Chief of Staff of G-5, USFET. A Resources Board for each of the three Lands in the US Zone will consist of the Land Director of Military Government and a repre-

sentative of the Military Command selected by AC of S, G-4, USFET. As needs indicate, local Resources Boards are being located throughout the three Lands so as to be readily available and accessible to all military agencies. When a lower level board is unable to reach an agreement, the case is referred to the next higher board. Should the Zone Resources Board disagree, the final decision would rest with the Theater Commander."

"It is anticipated that as the boards become fully operative, the essential requirements of the occupational forces that must or can best be provided from the German economy can be met without imposing a greater burden on the German economy than absolutely necessary."

## Gift Packages Arrive

The first shipment of gift packages from the United States destined for the US Zone of Germany and containing items for the relief of human suffering arrived at Bremen on 25 June 1946 aboard the U. S. S. American Banker.

This shipment comprising 8,141 sacks containing 41,000 parcels was made under authorization of 1 June 1946 inaugurating one-way parcel post service from the United States to the US Zone of Germany.

The new service will help ease the food problem for civilians living in the US Zone inasmuch as non-perishable foodstuffs may be sent by individuals in the US. Other authorized articles include clothing, soap, lawful medical supplies and allied articles intended for the relief of human suffering. Gift parcels are limited to one parcel per week from one sender to one addressee. The maximum size authorized for posting is five kilograms (11 pounds) in weight and overall length and girth of 180 centimeters (72 inches).

## Inter-Zonal Trade

First deliveries of sugar and molasses from the Soviet to the American Zone of Occupation have started to move across the Zonal boundary for use of German consumers, ac-

cording to the Food and Agriculture Branch of OMGUS.

The commodities which are being shipped under the purchase and sale agreement reached last spring between German merchants in both Zones and approved by MG, will move at the rate of 800 to 1,000 tons per week until 7,000 tons of sugar and 5,000 tons of molasses have been transferred.

The first shipment of cattle has moved in the opposite direction from Bavaria into the Soviet Zone. Two trainloads carrying 800 head will move the cattle until a total of 13,000 head for slaughter. Sale of the cattle from Bavarian farm surpluses will reduce animal consumption of grain and wheat products and make that much more available for human consumption.

In addition to sugar and molasses, the Soviet Zone is to deliver sugar beet seeds, legume seeds including peas, beans, cabbage and onions, pasture grass seeds, 150,000 pieces of measuring instruments, and 12,000 cubic meters of barrel staves for German use in the US Zone.

## Youth Meeting

The first general youth meeting in Württemberg-Baden during the American occupation was held recently at Kirchheim Teck when more than 1,000 persons gathered for the "Landesjugendtag" (State Youth Day).

The participants, representing all Württemberg-Baden Kreis Youth Committees and youth organizations, took part in community singing, skips, folk dances and the burning of St. John's fire (an old German custom observing the summer solstice). Rainy weather reduced the expected attendance from 3,000 to 800 persons on the first evening and forced the activities to be held indoors in the Adler Gasthaus, Kirchheim Teck.

The next day, with 1,200 attending, the Regional Youth Meeting, preceded by community singing, was held at the Kirchheim Teck stadium. Heinrich Hassinger, of the Württemberg-Baden Ministry of Education, spoke to the group on value of youth activities and additional education. Richard

Schirrman, founder of what is now an international movement and President of the Youth Hostel Association for Württemberg-Baden, also spoke.

## German Official Removed

Regional MG Headquarters, Stuttgart, announced that Heinrich Kummerer, former official in the German Land Government, has been found guilty by the Stuttgart Military Court of disobeying an MG order in continuing to employ individuals dismissed as mandatory removals. The court sentenced him to four months confinement and fined him RM 4,000.

Kummerer, who occupied the position of chief of the Agricultural Production Section of the Agriculture Branch under the Minister of Economics, attempted to evade the Denazification Laws by giving special missions to the employees in the mandatory removal category and paying them directly from the cash funds of his branch. Reports by Kummerer to MG indicated that those individuals were no longer employed and were not on the payroll of the branch.

## Raw Materials for Processing

MG permits foreign individuals or organizations to send materials or commodities into Germany to be processed, finished, repaired or improved in bond, provided facilities are adequate, and returned in their refined state to owners abroad, the OMGUS Trade and Commerce Branch has announced.

Consignment processing for foreign accounts is now permitted under MG regulations. German customs laws as to bonding, reporting and control procedure will be applicable to such transactions and modified when required.

## Bavarian Appeal

The Bavarian government and the five political parties recognized on a land-wide basis have appealed to the Bavarian people to stand behind and fully cooperate in the enforcement of the denazification and demilitarization law of 5 March.

(Continued on page 40)



## Bavarian Press Discusses Germany's Future Position

Recent editorial comment in the Bavarian press featured speculation and commentaries on the political and economic future of Germany in relation to Europe and the world, according to a survey by the Information Control Division of OMG Bavaria.

Looking forward to the Paris conference to start preliminary work on the problem of what to do with Germany, newspapers brought forth arguments and hopes in relation to Germany's future position. The **Neue Presse**, Coburg, stated: The planning of European economy is made easier, especially because the war years developed a tendency toward international economy. It is hard to believe that something which showed its successful application during the war should be given up now. That it will be harder to win the peace than the war must bring with it the understanding that reorganization of Germany can be only worked out collectively and on a continental level."

Advising its readers not to expect leniency or any particular benefits, the **Passauer Neue Presse**, Passau, warns: "In the eyes of the other nations, the war and bloody orgy brought about by the Nazi regime has caused feeling against the greatest part of the German people, the consequences of which can only be gradually changed.

The trials in Nuremberg, Mauthausen and Dachau bring out again and again the horrors in their real proportion. Not being forgotten is the fact that the other nations made sacrifices in blood and material. Not being forgotten, too, is the fact that the war, conceived by German National Socialism, impoverished also Englishmen, Russians and Frenchmen, that the food problem therefore

is acute in their countries, and that they would have to be supermen to forget what is most responsible for it all."

## German Dismemberment

In an editorial on foreign policy the Berlin **Neues Deutschland** rejects Bidault's plan for separation of the Rhineland and Saar and Bevin's proposals "which also deal with the dismemberment of German unity."

"France's plans," declares the paper, "would take away from Germany any possibility of living. The realization of these plans would make it impossible for Germany to live; that is to say, it would bring about just that which was rejected in the Potsdam declaration."

Admitting France's need for security, the paper claims it cannot be reached by splitting up German soil. "Only when the power is given into the hands of the German people and a real democratic regime is provided in Germany will France find the security which she can and must demand," states the SED central organ.

Regarding Bevin's proposals the paper said the British plans cannot be regarded as a preventative measure against German aggression, particularly when one realizes that the war potential of the iron and steel magnates is maintained.

## Berlin Radio Comment

Information Control Division's public opinion surveys came in for use by **Radio Berlin** which cited one survey that showed 37% of those questioned stating that Nazism was a bad thing, whereas 53% found Nazism quite good but thought it had been interpreted badly.

"These 53%," charged the radio, "are those who are afraid of their own responsibility and of their own consciences . . . Even the

(Continued on Page 40)

# World-Wide Social and Economic Program Outlined by UN Group

United States representative to the UN Economic and Social Council, **John G. Winant**, declared the experience of nations working together and finding agreement on specific problems "is providing the basis for the world we seek to build."

Mr. Winant continued to state that "two of the most urgent tasks before us are the reconstruction of devastated areas and repatriation or resettlement of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who were driven from their homes by oppression and war and will still be homeless when UNRRA ends next year. The world cannot be restored to economic health until substantial progress has been made on both these tasks. On both of them, despite some sharp differences of opinion as to methods, the Council has now taken the first steps. It has voted to establish an international refugee organization to take up where UNRRA will leave off. A draft constitution has been approved for circulation to all members of the United Nations so that it can be put into final form and ready for signature during the Assembly meeting in September."

## COUNCIL'S ACTION

The Council's action is outlined in the following specific fields:

**1. Reconstruction:** The Council established a temporary subcommission on economic reconstruction of devastated areas which will divide into two working teams, one for Europe and the other for the Far East, to survey the needs of all devastated countries, except Germany and Japan, this summer. "The United States felt it was essential that this survey include ex-satellite countries," Mr.

Winant said, "since chances for speedy economic recovery of many of our wartime allies is so much affected by the conditions in neighboring areas. The Council accepted this point of view."

**2. Health:** The International Health Conference has already started.

**3. Relief:** The UN Secretary-General has been authorized to offer full assistance and cooperation of the UN Secretariat to the FAO and the newly-established International Emergency Food Council in working on the critical food shortage.

**4. Organization:** The Council approved reports of six nuclear commissions, making possible their full working basis at the next Council session. "The United States is eager to see them fully manned and operating at the earliest possible date."

**5. Human Rights:** Mr. Winant said, "the Report of the Commission on Human Rights, as it was finally adopted by unanimous vote, included provisions particularly desired by the United States. One of these was the recommendation that human rights provisions be written into future international treaties, and particularly into the peace treaties. We do not want to permit future regimes in the ex-enemy states to violate the basic human rights as was done by the Nazis and Facists."

**6. Economics and Employment:** The council organized an Economics and Employment Commission which will be the Council's chief advisor "on coordinating international action for achievement and maintenance of full employment with higher standards of living."

**7. Statistical:** The Council approves proposals of its statistical commission making

possible "for the first time, development of reliable world statistics and drawing up of a world economic balance sheet as a basis for action."

**8. Communications and Transport:** The Council endorsed a world telecommunications conference having bearing on development of freedom of information.

## FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF UN CHARTER

San Francisco led the peoples of the United States and other United Nations in the celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter. In this birthplace of the Charter, a mass assembly gathered in the opera house and heard an address by **UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie.**

Mr. Lie said that the first year of life of the United Nations should be viewed "as we might view the life of a human being. The important thing is that we shall be sound of body and of mind — that we preserve and develop means by which we shall be able to accomplish the purposes of our life. The fact which needs to be emphasized now is that we have come through a year, crowded with difficulties and filled with misunderstanding between nations, and have emerged from that period as a going organization."

Criticizing those who took a gloomy view of the UN's future on the basis of its first year's record, Mr. Lie said: "Pessimism regarding the situation existing between the nations is based largely on lack of historical perspective."

## UNRRA'S RELIEF RECORD IN YEAR

President Truman in his seventh quarterly report to Congress on the operations of UNRRA, covering the first quarter of 1946, stated that through 31 March, 1946, UNRRA had shipped 8,251,736 gross long tons of relief supplies valued at 1,140,419,000 dollars. He reported the United States share in this achievement at 5,917,785 tons valued at 750,563,000 dollars.

The US share, the President pointed out, was 71.7 percent of the tonnage and 65.8 percent of the value of all UNRRA shipments.

The President, in his letter of transmittal, said that "Difficult as UNRRA's task has been, the organization has, in the face of severe world shortages, shipped over ten million tons of vitally needed supplies which have enabled countries receiving assistance to survive the winter.

"In addition to food which has been provided, transportation facilities have been vastly improved in the year since the war's end and seeds and agricultural equipment in substantial quantities are now available where they are needed.

"We are providing assistance as a matter of humanity and as a mark of comradeship for those who fought with us to victory over our common enemy. And we are doing it in the conviction that peace and security throughout the world can only be built on cooperation and mutual assistance. We cannot look to a world of freedom and security in the midst of famine and impoverishment."

## SPIRITUAL REGENERATION NEEDED

Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican of New Hampshire, speaking before the American Society for Russian War Relief, declared the differences between the United States and Russia "will never be as important as our common interests and common aims."

Recounting the "staggering sacrifices" of the Russians during the war in which "Russia fought with her allies for all civilization," Tobey took issue with "some cynics in America, who keep harping upon the differences in the ideologies between us and the Russians. We of America and our Soviet friends have much in common — love of homes, love of our lands, and a deep-seated urge for freedom," he said.

"I am firmly convinced that, in the future, as in the past, the principal national interests of these countries will not conflict . . . so I deprecate any attempts in America to arouse public opinion against Russia. Such efforts

are ill-considered and ill-advised. They constitute attempts to create prejudice in a crucial time, while we should be, and happily are, striving for cooperation and harmony...

"Nothing contributes more to the unity between nations than cultural interchange, augmented trade relations and relief assistance.

"We recognize that a mutual organization of the peoples of this earth for the preservation of peace just call for the surrender of some national prerogatives by each nation."

"To win the peace," Tobey concluded, "there must needs be spiritual regeneration throughout the world. Mankind must cast off the shackles of intolerance, of national selfishness and greed, lust for power, and fears and suspicions which create wars."

## ATOM ENERGY — INTERNATIONAL CONTROL BY UN ADVOCATED

The presentation to the UN Atomic Energy Commission of the US plan for international control of atomic energy has provoked not only widespread comment from US newspapers and radio commentators but has also been the subject of a number of radio forums.

Taking part in one of the leading radio forums, the National Broadcasting Company's weekly foreign policy broadcast, the French Security Council delegate and member of the UN Atomic Energy Commission, Alexandre Parodi, said he regarded the US report on atomic energy prepared by a group of experts under the auspices of the US State Department and presented by Assistant Secretary of State Acheson, as a "brilliant job, courageous and far sighted." He added that Baruch's proposal before the UN Atomic Energy Commission, based on that report, "makes an excellent basis for discussion."

Mr. Parodi continued to say that: "Although the people of France have had less occasion than Americans to know about atomic energy, there is a deep preoccupation with it. Men of science like M. Joliet-Curie,

one of the great nuclear scientists of the world, think that it is vital that atomic energy be controlled by the United Nations. I believe further that the United Nations authorities in this field must have full rights of inspection everywhere in world... we must have real international control of atomic energy if we are to survive."

Another forum titled "Congress on the Air" featured comments of US Senators Brian McMahon, chairman of Senate Atomic Committee; Edwin C. Johnson; James M. Tunnell.

Mr. McMahon is of the opinion that the question of international control of atomic energy transcends all party politics. "We are proposing to the world to turn atomic energy to constructive instead of destructive channels," he explained, emphasizing that the world must adopt an effective plan for international control of atomic energy or go into a state of "annihilation."

Mr. Johnson, like Mr. McMahon, believes that the US plan was a sound basis for discussion and as such has fulfilled "our obligation in offering some sort of plan to work out the problem of the atomic bomb. And that's about as far as we can go at the present time."

Mr. Tunnell agreed that the US presentation was made for constructive purposes, but expressed doubt as to whether the "idea of inspection of the world" would protect the United States. He added: "I'm not one who believes that we have discovered all of possible sources of fissionable atoms. I think that the danger is greater than we realize. I feel we are ready to give up too much."

## DEMOCRATIZATION PROGRAM

Secretary of War Patterson Commenting on the report made by a special investigating board on the democratization of the US. Army, declared that while certain practices "need correction in the interest of fostering dignity and decency of the individual," no change can be introduced "that would impair

(Continued on Page 40)

## FOOD FOR THE US ZONE

(Continued from page 16)

Shortages of farm machinery and equipment are another handicap to full production. At the present time the emphasis is on the production of spare parts and repair of machinery already on the farms. In this manner, the same amount of iron and steel which would go into making one new piece of equipment is used to repair a considerable number of machines which are idling on farms because some vital part has worn out.

The responsibility for maximizing agriculture in the US Zone is being turned over to competent and carefully-screened German officials and organizations as rapidly as possible. Except in cases involving major decisions or requiring quadripartite action or coordination, German food and agriculture officials are now authorized to take all necessary action under established policies without obtaining prior approval of MG.

All actions taken as the result of decisions by the Laenderrat or by the Land Governments are subject to review by MG and possible revocation if such action is not acceptable revocation if such action is not in accordance with specified policies and standards.

### FOOD MINISTRIES

There is a Food and Agriculture Administration or Ministry in each of the three Laender of the U. S. Zone. These administrations are organized approximately along the same lines in each Land. In each, there are two main divisions, one for food and one for agriculture, which function through subordinate food and agriculture agencies in counties (Kreise), townships (Gemeinden) and city districts (Stadtbezirke). The Agricultural Division supervises farm extension services, agricultural schools and farmer's organizations and exercises functions of real property, administration, land development and resettlement. The Food Division is responsible for overall administration of controls over the production, delivery, marketing, processing, storage and

distribution of food to the ultimate consumer and for allocation of agriculture and processing supplies to producers and processors.

The activities and programs of the three Land food and agriculture administrations are coordinated through the Council of Minister Presidents (Laenderrat). The Laenderrat has several permanent committees including a Food and Agriculture Committee. This committee consists of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture for Bavaria and Greater Hesse and the Minister of Economics for Wuerttemberg-Baden. It has a permanent working staff and 16 working parties or sub-committees covering important fields for which the main committee is responsible.

### COMMISSIONER FOR US ZONE

There is also a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture in the US Zone, who is directly responsible to the Laenderrat and who acts as chairman of the main Committee for Food and Agriculture. He will exercise broad power delegated by the three Minister Presidents and by the Laenderrat in order to strengthen the production, collection and distribution of food in the Zone during the present critical emergency.

Yes, the Germans are hungry. They are not getting enough to eat to meet nutritional standards. But remember that the Poles, Greeks, French and Dutch starved for years under German occupation so that the master race might be well-fed. And remember what the leaders of the Third Reich promised their people as hunger stalked Europe during the last years of the war — that Germany would be the last country to suffer from lack of food. Now the tables are turned. Germany will be the last country to have enough to eat. But if you hear anyone claim that we are deliberately starving Germany, remind him of more than 700,000 tons of food turned over to the Germans in our Zone and ask whether we would have received as good treatment had the United States been the occupied country.

## OUR MISSION IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 19)

flowed into the Volga at Stalingrad; and for their brothers who pushed irresistibly westward. We sometimes forget, in appraising both enemy and friend, that past history is one of the best indications of the future. In that light, let us remember that the only major nation in the world with whom we have never fought a war is Russia, that Russia was the first nation to officially recognize our revolutionary government, just as we were the first major nation to recognize theirs. That, aside from the surmountable language barrier, there is perhaps no people more nearly like Americans in diversity of peoples and outlook toward life and the things people desire than Russians of today. Just remember our ancestors only 29 years after our revolution if we are inclined to criticize. And then the French! — It was

Louis XVI of France — thanks to the persuasion of Benjamin Franklin — who sent to the United States the first two Chiefs of Engineers. The French Engineers fortified both New York and Boston Harbors

and no navy has dared enter either. It was these French engineers whose plan was adopted when the Military Academy at West Point was founded. Its engineering school is the mother of every engineering school in the US and hence of engineering mass production which was our unmatched contribution in the late World War. The French sent LaFayette and Rochambeau; they sent a fleet; they sent money.

At the time of the first anniversary of D-Day in southern France, veterans of the 3rd, 45th and 36th Divisions and paratroopers who had been dropped behind the enemy lines revisited the beaches, the mountains and the terraced hills of the Alps Maritime, and recalled the costly difficulty, if not impossibility, of accomplishing their assigned missions, had it not been for the

splendid work of the French Forces of Interior and the Maquis. At Toulon, ships of the French Navy were scuttled by their own sailors when Hitler moved into Southern France. That act of destruction was the heroic rebirth of the French spirit which will go on. And it should be remembered that the French, after five years of German occupation, five years of separation of husbands and wife, five years of concentration camps, had to bear an American Army of occupation and a British Army of Occupation after the war was over. We can never forget the debt that we owe France, nor the very recent date of a discharge of a part of that debt by us. Even that girl on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor that most of us long so to see — Miss Liberty — was the gift of the French who took the precepts of our Declaration of Independence into their revolution and made them live.

Our Allies, the members of the sixteen Military Missions to Occupied Germany and the Germans judge us by our words, our

actions and reactions. They are of greater effect than official policy statements; they are interpreted as reflecting the character of Americans in general. The success of a military occupation is in direct proportion to our training and discipline in performing the job here. In dealings with the Allies and the Germans there are at least two choices; one is the B-Bag approach and the other is expressed by the title of Dale Carnegie's best seller, "How to Win Friends and Influence People." By the application of the "B-Bag" principle to our Allies and enemies alike, we can find many grievous faults in all of them perhaps almost as many as they can find in us. If we choose that method we can guarantee the failure of the American mission in Germany, but if we are willing to learn the history, a bit of the language, the culture

Lt. Col. R. P. Rosengren is Deputy Chief of the Civil Service Branch, Civil Administration Branch, OMGUS. A graduate of Cogate and the University of Buffalo Law School, Lt. Col. Rosengren entered the army in July 1941. After serving with the General Staff in Washington where he was one of the co-authors of the army orientation program, he was assigned to SHAEF and participated in the D-Day Invasion of Europe

and contributions to civilization of the other nationals we meet and apply that knowledge in the "win friends" method, we can make an incalculable contribution to lasting international friendship. And, though we are at the moment the most powerful nation on earth, let us not forget that we got that way by absorbing the best of all other nations. Let us not forget that they still have many things we can learn to make America still greater.

And this does not necessitate "pro" anything while doing so. We can be friends without being pro-French; we can be brothers without becoming pro-British; we can be sincere without being pro-Soviet and we can be generous without becoming pro-German. We need only be pro-American and assume the responsibilities of our position and our leadership. And, if we do it as we fought the war, we will succeed.

## NOW IT'S UP TO GERMANS

(Continued from page 13)

in serious or more than temporary dislocations of service; and as one report on denazification in the Reichsbahn put it, the dismissal of a large number of employees simply meant "taking up the slack".

## AIMS OF GERMAN LAW

It is noteworthy that the aims of the German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism" go beyond those of the now rescinded Military Government denazification directives, insofar as the latter were primarily concerned with removing Nazis from positions of importance in order to mitigate their influence on the fledgling German democracy and thereby assist in the assumption of power by the democratic elements; while the German law is directed at seeking out all culpable Nazis and militarists, in whatever positions they happen to be, and imposing punitive sanctions beyond mere removal of exclusion from employment. Four main instruments were provided by the law to achieve its judicial and punitive objectives. First was the registration process whereby every adult German in the US Zone filled out a Melde-

bogen form (revised version of the Fragebogen), an operation completed in the three Laender by 5 May. Second was the machinery for implementing the law, by current estimates now 75 percent operative: the Ministries for Political Liberation in each Land, charged with enforcing the law; the trial and appellate tribunals to decide the degree of political guilt or innocence of persons coming before them and to impose or withhold sanctions accordingly; and the public prosecutors' offices, which have the responsibility of investigating all registrants to determine who should be charged, and of prosecuting all cases. The third instrument is the detailed classification, within the law, of those Germans held to be politically liable, according to the general groupings of "Major Offenders", "Serious Political Offenders", "Lesser (probationary) Offenders" and "Followers". The fourth instrument is the specification in the law of sanctions to be imposed according to degree of culpability, defined for each political classification.

## "IT'S UP TO THE GERMANS"

Thus the plan is now beginning to emerge as the fact. From here on in, "it's up to the Germans."

## PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTS

(Continued from page 36)

the efficiency of the Army or would destroy discipline."

Patterson approved the recommendation that enlisted men and WAC's be given terminal leave pay like officers and he directed that they be permitted to accumulate credit for unused furlough time starting July 1. Saluting will be abolished except on military posts, occupied areas and on ceremonial occasions. He also announced he has ordered stricken from Army regulations an order that "officers are required to wear distinctive uniforms, to live apart from their men in garrison and to confine their social contacts to other officers."

## GERMAN REACTIONS (Continued from Page 33)

name 'national socialism' was a false pretense, for if one takes the trouble to investigate which of its promises have been fulfilled one can find only one thing: war..."

\* \* \* \*

In response to a letter from a reader who complained of "negro music," the radio advised the listener to "beware of the use of such contemptuous terms... for today we see where our race mania has led us..."

\* \* \* \*

Speaking on the radio's "Tribute of Democracy" program, Otto Grotewohl of the

## GENERAL

(Continued from page 32)

The appeal states that liberation from National Socialism and militarism are prerequisites for rebuilding a democratic Bavaria and that the government and the parties are behind the law and will do everything in their power to secure its speedy enforcement.

The statement then appeals to all circles of the population to cooperate in the enforcement of the law, particularly by naming competent chairmen, associate members and prosecutors for the denazification courts and

## MORE FOOD FOR HUNGRY LANDS

The American export goal of 6 million tons of grain for overseas relief for the first months of 1946 will be reached in July, Chester C. Davis, chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee, announced.

Herbert E. Hoover, at a meeting of the FEC previously, reported on his Latin American food survey. He reiterated his statement that he found additional food for hungry lands as a result of "excellent cooperation" from Latin America. He said the American republics would make available in the four months of June to September about 800 thousand tons of cereals and beans above the previous estimates, or a net total of about 2,120,000 tons for overseas famine relief.

SED hailed the September elections for the Soviet Zone. "A look through the election regulations makes us recognize at once there will be free, equal, and secret elections," declared Grotewohl.

"Compared to election regulations in other zones our regulations are so generous as to admit former National Socialist members as equal citizens," stated Grotewohl.

Other item of the program was a broadcast of a proclamation of the anti-fascist parties expressing satisfaction with the announcement that elections will be held in the Soviet Zone.

by otherwise supporting the courts. It adds that the government and the party chairmen guarantee that no one cooperating in the enforcement of the law or supporting it will have to fear anything, and reminds the people that elimination of the Nazi doctrines is a duty of the Bavarians, neglect of which might lead to loss of their right to self-government.

The appeal is signed by Dr. Wilhelm Högen, minister president; all members of the cabinet; several undersecretaries, and heads of the major political parties.

# STATION LIST

## MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
<b>THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph McNarney</b>		
<b>OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US</b>		
Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US	Berlin	Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor
<b>LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN</b>		
Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
<b>1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)</b>		
<b>(APO 154)</b>		
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford
<b>Stuttgart Area</b>		
*SK Stuttgart *LK Böblingen *LK Esslingen *LK Ludwigsburg *LK Waiblingen *LK Backnang *LK Leonberg *LK Nürtingen *LK Vaihingen	Stuttgart Böblingen Esslingen Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Leonberg Nürtingen Vaihingen	Lt Col C L Jackson 1st Lt O P Johnson Capt H D Peterson 1st Lt E R Gramm Capt J B Cress 1st Lt R R Mayer Capt W J Vallaza Maj S A Warren 1st Lt U S Aiello
<b>Mannheim Area</b>		
*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg *LK Buchen *LK Mosbach *LK Tauberbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim	Mannheim Heidelberg Buchen Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim	Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt G H Wright 2nd Lt L Beck 1st Lt J Zecca 1st Lt D E Bedard
<b>Karlsruhe Area</b>		
*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim *LK Bruchsal	Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal	Maj W T Neel 1st Lt N Semaschko 1st Lt L L Goldman
<b>Heilbronn Area</b>		
*LK Heilbronn *LK Crailsheim *LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau *LK Mergentheim *LK Oehringen	Heilbronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Oehringen	Maj M W Terry 1st Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena Capt C E McGaffey Capt R Forrest 1st Lt M Korsun

\* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**LOCATION**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

**Ulm Area**

*LK Ulm	Ulm	Capt R N Tharp
*LK Aalen	Aalen	Capt R H Nation
*LK Schw. Gmuend	Schw. Gmuend	1st Lt J E Switzer
*LK Goeppingen	Goeppingen	Capt R Kennedy
*LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Capt B V Bloom

**LAND GREATER HESSE**

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
--	-----------	----------------

**2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)  
(APO 633)**

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Oberursel	Capt H E York
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Capt B A Sturdevan
US Ln Det (Ruhr)		Capt G E Skaggs
US Ln Det (Saar)		Capt M Dowd

**Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden**

*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Col R K Phelps
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Maj M E Chotas
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Capt E G Stolper
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt J G Bennas
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt T E Faircloth
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Maj E J Emerick
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Capt A G Volz
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt P H Olsen
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Rüdesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Capt L F Jones
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt R F Gibney
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Capt T W Harris
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt S B Borda

**Regierungsbezirk Kassel**

*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col W R Swarm
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Capt G D Fexy
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt R B Elwell
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col L G Kelly
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Hünfeld	Hünfeld	Capt E T Tedick
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Capt D W Shea
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Capt J F Philp
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Maj L H Brown
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj M Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt C W Davis
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagen	Capt S A Karas
*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Lt Col A Skarry
*LK Gross-Gerau	Gross-Gerau	Capt H L Edberg
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Capt I Bencowitz
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Maj R A Gish
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt R O Didlo
*LK Büdingen	Büdingen	Capt N V Steenberg
*LK Dieburg	Dieburg	Capt J S Chapin
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt C S Parshall
*SK/LK Giessen	Giessen	Maj C F Russe
*LK Lauterbach	Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg
*LK Alsfeld	Alsfeld	Capt H B Miller

\* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**LOCATION**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

Office of Mil Gov  
for Bavaria

**LAND BAVARIA**

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

**3rd Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)**

Munich

Col C C Morgen

Munich

Capt J W Preston

Munich

Capt L R Clark

**Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken**

Co A  
\*SK/LK Wurzburg  
\*SK/LK Aschaffenburg  
\*SK/LK Schweinfurt  
\*LK Kissingen  
\*LK Kitzingen  
\*LK Alzenau  
\*LK Bruckenau  
\*LK Ebern  
\*LK Gemunden  
\*LK Gerolzhofen  
\*LK Hammelburg  
\*LK Hassfurt  
\*LK Hofheim  
\*LK Karlstadt  
\*LK Konigshofen  
\*LK Lohr  
\*LK Markt Heidelfeld  
\*LK Mellrichstadt  
\*LK Miltenberg  
\*LK Neustadt a.d. Salle  
\*LK Obernburg  
\*LK Ochsenfurt

Wurzburg  
Wurzburg  
Aschaffenburg  
Schweinfurt  
Bad Kissingen  
Kitzingen  
Alzenau  
Bruckenau  
Ebern  
Gemunden  
Gerolzhofen  
Hammelburg  
Hassfurt  
Hofheim  
Karlstadt  
Konigshofen  
Lohr  
Markt Heidelfeld  
Mellrichstadt  
Miltenberg  
Neustadt a.d. Salle  
Obernburg  
Ochsenfurt

Maj I P Chestnut  
Maj M B Voorhees  
Capt J R Hurst  
Maj G M Marsh  
Capt M A Potter  
Capt M Colbert  
Capt A T Neumann  
Capt Grodzinski  
1st Lt G E Mair  
Capt J J Gotter  
1st Lt G F Fechan  
Capt K L Ellis  
Capt R E Hellmig  
Capt F L Beelby  
Capt W E Brayden  
Capt C Boden  
Capt E E Kelly  
Capt Griffin  
1st Lt L K Owens  
Capt O A Jenson  
Capt E F Warnke  
Capt J Bumic  
Capt L A Lowell

**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken**

Co B  
\*SK/LK Nurnberg  
\*SK/LK Bamberg  
\*SK/LK Bayreuth  
\*SK/LK Erlangen  
\*SK/LK Coburg  
\*SK/LK Hof  
\*SK/LK Ansbach  
\*SK/LK Furth  
\*SK/LK Kulmbach  
\*LK Kronach  
\*LK Lichtenfels  
\*LK Ebermannstadt  
\*LK Hochstadt a.d. Aisch  
\*LK Pegnitz  
\*LK Munchberg  
\*LK Rehau  
\*LK Wunsiedel  
\*LK Forchheim  
\*LK Dinkelsbuhl  
\*LK Eichstatt  
\*LK Feuchtwangen  
\*LK Gunzenhausen  
\*LK Hersbruck  
\*LK Hilpolstein  
\*LK Weissenburg

Ansbach  
Nurnberg  
Bamberg  
Bayreuth  
Erlangen  
Coburg  
Hof  
Ansbach  
Furth  
Kulmbach  
Kronach  
Lichtenfels  
Ebermannstadt  
Hochstadt a.d. Aisch  
Pegnitz  
Munchberg  
Rehau  
Wunsiedel  
Forchheim  
Dinkelsbuhl  
Eichstatt  
Feuchtwangen  
Gunzenhausen  
Hersbruck  
Hilpolstein  
Weissenburg

Col E M Haight  
Lt Col C Klise  
Lt Col J R Case  
Capt D F Stroup, Actg  
Lt Col F M Guild  
Maj S Klein  
Maj H L Woodall  
Capt J R Palmer, Actg  
Maj A C Abbott  
Maj H T Lund  
Capt J F Begley  
Maj F W Crimp  
Maj R T Boyer  
Capt O E Palmer  
Capt M G Stamatiss  
Maj H C Kauffman  
Capt W W Evans  
Maj T Cleary  
Maj H W Zurn  
Capt J F Wyatt  
Capt R J Towle  
1st Lt D J Smith  
Maj R J Nielson  
1st Lt L D Franklin  
Capt R E Peters  
1st Lt W C Williams

\* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**LOCATION**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

**Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)**

*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchy
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt N A Carr
*LK Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Neustadt a.d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultren
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	Capt H C Moore

**Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern and Oberpfalz**

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Boffert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a.d. Wald	Weiden	Maj G J Geiner
*SK/LK Passau	Pasau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj J C Robertson
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj T R Coykendall
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Milner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Corly
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	1st Lt P J Piccola
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt R G Miller
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	2nd Lt S Fuchs
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	1st Lt R M McWhorter
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Capt D Stacy
*LK Landau a.d. Isar	Landau a.d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisel	2nd Lt M V Fidals
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	2nd Lt J D Brooks
*LK Wolfstein	Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	1st Lt W W Green
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Capt E J Garllant
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt J F Leech
*LK Roding	Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
*LK Waldmunchen	Waldmunchen	1st Lt F Henry
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i.d. Opf.	Neumarkt	1st Lt M W Doane
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	1st Lt T A Winkelfsecht
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Capt A R Sphar
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Capt J W Fleshman
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzing	Kotzing	2nd Lt J C Mitchell
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	1st Lt J J Mc Watters
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	2nd Lt P A Nesbit
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern**

Co E	Munich	Lt Col R F Philpott
*SK/LK Munich	Munich	Capt Kurt Baer
*SK/LK Rosenheim	Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
*SK/LK Ingolstadt	Ingolstadt	Capt W Lasserty
*SK/LK Freising	Freising	Maj E W Boney
*LK Miesbach	Miesbach	Capt W A Lovatt
*LK Traunstein	Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
*LK Altötting	Altötting	Maj A H Wright
*LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Partenkirchen	Maj M W Nitz

\* Liaison and Security

**UNIT OR OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**LOCATION**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

**Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern (Cont'd)**

*LK Erding	Erding	Maj C A Brown
*LK Laufen	Laufen	Capt N W Borring
*LK Muhldorf	Muhldorf	Capt W M Forsy
*LK Wasserburg	Wasserburg	Capt D Root
*LK Tolz	Bad Tolz	Capt W N Dickerson
*LK Aibling	Bad Aibling	Maj E J H Newmeyer
*LK Furstenfeldbruck	Furstenfeldbruck	1st Lt H Klein
*LK Landsberg	Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
*LK Pfaffenhofen	Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
*LK Starnberg	Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
*LK Weilheim	Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
*LK Wolfratshausen	Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers Jr
*LK Berchtesgaden	Berchtesgaden	Maj M Lawrence
*LK Ebersberg	Ebersberg	Maj F Onen
*LK Aichach	Aichach	1st Lt H J Thompson
*LK Schrobenhausen	Schrobenhausen	Capt H J Hierman
*LK Dachau	Dachau	Maj A G Snow
*LK Schongau	Schongau	Maj C A Rein

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

Co G	Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
*SK/LK Augsburg	Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
*SK/LK Kempten	Kempten	Lt Col R S Wagner
*LK Dillingen	Dillingen	Maj R J Paul
*LK Neu Ulm	Weissenhorn	Capt J A Morris
*LK Sonthofen	Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
*LK Donauwörth	Donauwörth	Capt R Glass
*LK Gunzberg	Gunzberg	1st Lt E A Eaton
*LK Markt Oberdorf	Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
*LK Memmingen	Memmingen	1st Lt W M Toepser
*LK Mindelheim	Mindelheim	Capt L A Troter
*LK Neuberg	Neuberg	Capt E D Schank
*LK Nordlingen	Nordlingen	2nd Lt P W Thompson
*LK Fussen	Fussen	Capt S D Lubin
*LK Krumbach	Krumbach	1st Lt O H Sager
*LK Illertissen	Illertissen	Capt J O Renalds
*LK Kaufbeuren	Kaufbeuren	Capt D G Stevens
*LK Wertingen	Wertingen	2nd Lt P F Moskowitz
*LK Friedberg	Friedberg	Capt D J Moran
*LK Schwabmunchen	Schwabmunchen	Capt T B Greaves

**US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT  
(APO 755)**

Office of Mil Gov for  
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

**BREMEN ENCLAVE  
(APO 751)**

Office of Mil Gov for  
Bremen Enclave (US)  
Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen  
Wesermünde

Lt Col B C Welker  
Lt Col L S Diggs

\* Liaison and Security

